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apartments with gas attend to any opera-ag. All operations, h, warranted to give from the country. May 31.

STRUMENTS. ve Respirators man-te direction, and im-experience of five anticipations he

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and all the other set to music for the ELA MARSH, No. 25 Cornhill. CONNELL! ever published, leceived from Du ry office, 25 Corn Oct. 11

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aken shop No. 191
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prices. Clothing
l, in superior style
to get the worth of.
Sept. 13.

SELLOR, from Washington

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HYSICIAN, BUILDING, LOWELL. ERATOR.

artford; - John 8 90, Canterbury. Vew-York City;

Alleghony; J. B.
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rew's Bridge; —
M'Kim, Philadel ;-James Austin s;-Jos A. Dug and.

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HELIBERATOR: PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, ASTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, No. 25 CORRHILL

ary W. Williams, General Agent: abom all remittances are to be made, and d, relating to the pecuniary con

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A LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

ol., XIV .--- NO. 50.

SUPE OF OPPRESSION.

From the Hartford Freeman. A Well-merited Rebuke.

nawn to our readers generally, that the Lib-andard, and other organs of the Garrisoni-mists, have repeatedly charged the old Committee of the American Anti-Sla-ety with gross dishonesty, and even crimes consign them to the penitentiary, in the Enancipalor to the Young Men's Society—a transfer which they not right to make, but which has been emthe right to make, but which has been emrapproved by the great body of abolition. United States. Yet, in full view of this let, Quincy and Garrison reiterate their of criminal conflict, against the members of mittee, just previous to some important and their lying charges are eagerly circu-Whig committees, for the evident purpose gathe Liberty party. We are glad to see course of Quincy and his clique is disgustrated their own friends. The last number of charging Freenman contains a letter from sof their own friends. The last unbook of maylvania Freeman contains a letter from fulton, Jr., of Chester county, in which their detraction is very properly rebuked. We an extract, with the remark that Mr. Fylton 'the most active and influential of the 'old tion party,' as they call themselves, in East-pulserie. This rebuke, coming as it does peaselvania. This rebuke, coming as it does a warm personal friend, we should think the felt by Garrison and Quincy, if they have sense of justice, or any conscience left.

well known to you, that I am of the numat had no sympathy with New Organization the excuse urged for the transfer of the .' I entertain the same views yet, and acipator. I entertain the same views yet, and mid be extremely glad to see the old Committee of out and condemn the transaction. I think ought to do so, but if they see and believe wise—really believe they had proper authority ing so—I shall not arraign them as knowingly ted. I was perfectly tired out with this con-sy more than two years ago, and wrote at the sesy more than two years ago, and wrote at the
sto that effect to some of our Eastern friends,
ing they would suspond the war; but in this I
seen mistaken. I never believed the Committee
duith dishonest motives, or wished to cripple the slavery cause.

herefore have not a particle of sympathy with the allack upon that Committee, but look upon it, taken in connexion with the fling, that it condof broken merchants, atipendiary dependants, as most unjust and cruel; and whon it is asserted they are Benedict Arnolds, and wished to bethey are Benedict Arnolds, and wished to be-the cause of the slave, I declare in turn, that more believe the assertion, than though it my long cherished friend Garrison or Quincy; even of the no-voting order. Look at the fruits g brought forth by those men, and that should the the question forever, touching their treason the cause.'

The Eleventh Annual Report of the Boston Fe-al Anti-Slavery Society is published. Was have all with some curiosity, but not with much edmid with some cariosity, but not with much edition. It is a wordy, common-place document, may well spiced with transcendentalism and comettion, and made up, in good part, with an attack the churches (partly just and partly unjust) and mot the Liberty party. Its remarks upon the latter characterized with the narrowest sectarian ptry—the very spirit which forbids to cast out with, because 'they follow not us.' It is pitiful sinces for these anti-slavery women, the malignous men who have done and suffered and saction unch for the deliverance of the slave—tended much for the deliverance of the slave. of men who have done and surface and added and hot for the deliverance of the slave—ten-more, probably, than the author of this report, or a who give it their sanction, ever dreamed of g. Especially is it pitful, this reproducing of stereotyped falsehoods which have been a huntimes disproved, and which have not even the times disproved, and which have not even the work of the co-laborers, think that the abolition of church, the Sabbath, civil Government, &c., t precede the abolition of slavery, let them work y-but in the name of charity and common let them not impugn the motives and malign characters of men who think that the rats can be on. Let them call us foolish, if they will, be we think, with the old American Anti-Slave. ciety, previous to its new organization, the er should be used for the overthrow of ery—but we can see no good reasons why they positive misrepresentation of our views, as well impeachment of our motives. Let them go on, they will, to abolish the universe, but leave us,

It way be a difficult question to determine which calling itself Christian, is most benefitted by le, blacki white and grey' lecturers, with their wlet's wing.' The churches have all comm grievous sin against Mr. Garrison and Stepher oster, who two or three years ago decreed that etraitors (seceders—'Liberty party,') ought to be ing, and all the Christian churches (so called) artered and 'come out of'; as all are very corand rotten to the core, Quakers and all. Joe which and parson Miller have made some noise in a world, but they can't come up to the Abigails of a present day, in point of authority and special messex.—Keene Sentinel.

molested, to our appropriate work of abolishing wery.—Hartford Christian (!) Freeman.

FRICAN SLAVE TRADE. A Baptist Minister,

the Christian Index, says: The African slave trade possessed many thing

at it of an atrocious character, but many of th his ascribed to it were nothing but figurents of the agrention. It is a fact, sustained by Mungo Park, ie large majority of those who were transport of from Africa to America, were slaves long before the came into the power of the white man. So dat, leaving out of view the sufferings of 'the mid-ic passage,' and the sundering of the ties that passage, and the sundering of the ties tha and him to his native land, the African, whose trice was transferred from a savage to a Christian ad, made a happy exchange.

To the perpetuation of slavery on the earth, in n, we should be sorry to contribute, either or indirectly. While we regard it as EN-SPEL, we still look on it as an evil of great guitade, which, we cannot but hope, will soone later be banished from the earth.—Biblical Re-

D' D. H. B.' a writer in the Social Reformer aciously, humanely and veraciously says-

The abolitionists merit our good will for their in The abolitionists merif our good will for their interest, at least, though, sometimes, in a spicuetic mod. I cannot help thinking that they might do a more direct, pulpable service to humanity, than by the spicus of the service to humanity, than by the spicus of the service to humanity, than by the spicus of the service to humanity, than by the spicus of the service of the service of the service of the service of their finger for the rescue of thousands numberless, sudder their very noses, outlawed to worse tynate than Southern planters—the slaves of intemperance, prostitution, and a multitude of other vices—ensiated to ignorance, wretchedness, and the occasity of everlasting, monotonous, life-draining, porly-paid drudgers! Nevertheles—a benison rest at the abolitionists!



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD ... OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1844.

was a young woman, jet black; they were travelling slowly; I did not see the other woman's face at all, for all I know she was white; I should think it would take two days to go from my house to Baltimore; it is 35 siles; it takes me a day to come to Baltimore. It was the second day after I saw him going up with the two horses that I saw him come down the road.

Benjamin Ames sworn.—On the 5th June, I saw a carriage (described as before) this side of Rockridge coming towards Baltimore; it was about a mile the other side of Deer creek; the next time I saw him was on Friday, the 3th, I was with Mr. Samuel Rigdon; he said, there comes the carriage again, let's sipp him; I said we had better not, for such fellows always go armed; Mr. Rigdon talked to him about a black woman that he had taken up a day ur two before; there was a hlack hoy and two black women in the carriage; the white man was a small man, dressed in a 'dark coat and capen; I think this is the man (the traverser;) it was the same person coming down on the evening of the 5th that L awa going up with a portion of the pieces found.]

The Immediate Annayation of Green the conditions and the promoting of the 5th that L awa going up with the two black women in the carriage; the white man was a small man, dressed in a 'dark coat and capen; I think this is the man (the traverser;) it was the same person coming down on the evening of the 5th that L awa going up with the two bilance.

The Immediate Annayation of Green tall chough to sweat.

Charles Heckrotte sworn.—About three or four weeks previous, my sister had trimmed Judah's bonnet with some ribbon from her binder the month to sweat.

Charles Heckrotte sworn.—About three or four weeks previous, my sister had trimmed Judah's bonnet with some ribbon from her bennet.—I can sweat these previous, my sister had trimmed Judah's bonnet with some ribbon from her bonnet.—I can sweat that these previous, my sister had trimmed Judah's bonnet with some ribbon from her bonnet.—I can sweat these previous, my sister had t the same person coming down on the evening of the 5th that I saw going up on the morning of the 7th. He had black whiskers then; the next morning, Saturday, he came down with the same horses and carriage with him; he came down on the other road—the road forks above my house.

The Immediate Annexation of Texas ! President Tyler, in his recent message to Congress holds the following language on this subject :-

In my last annual Message, I felt it my duty to on the other road—the road forks above my house.

Cross-examined by Mr. Johnson.—On the morning of the 7th, I was standing at Robert Rigdon's shop; Samuel Rigdon was there when the carriage came along; the black boy was pretty stout across the shoulders; he had on steel-mixed clothes, and I don't know how the women were dressed; they were going along at a walk; the horses looked pretty hard drove; they didn't stop when Samuel Rigdon spoke to them; I can't say that this (the traverser) is the man; he had heavy whiskers then, if he is the man. If this is the man, I have not seen him from that time till to-day. I was not before the Magistrate; was first summoned yesterday. I heard when I got here, that Torrey was the man charged. heard when I got here, that Torrey was the man charged.

Samuel Scarf sworn.—Lives about three-fourths of a mile beyond Deer Creek; on Saturday morning, 8th June, I saw a man with an open carriage, and two cream-colored horses come down the road; the man had on a cap and whiskers and dark colored clothes; the traverser looks like him; more like him than any man I've seen since.

Cross-examined by Mr. Johnson.—I had never seen him before that day, nor since, till the other day in court. I did not speak to him; he was trotting down a hill when I saw him; I only saw him just as he passed along by; when I saw him in court it was in the prisoner's box; he came up to the bars; I thought then it was the man; ! heard that Torrey was charged.

Henry Bishop.—Keeps a tavern on the Bell Air road, ten miles from Baltimore. A gentleman stopped at my house all night who came there of the belligerents against us, and, as a necessary consequence, American interests were made to saffer, and our peace became daily endangered. In addition to which, it must have been obvious to all, that the exhaustion produced by the war, subjected both Mexico and Texas to the interference of the powers, which, without the interposition of this government, might eventuate in the most serious injury to the United States. This government, from time to time, exerted its friendly offices to bring about a termination of hostilities upon terms honorable alike to both the belligerents. Its efforts in this behalf proved unavailing. Mexico seemed, almost without an object, to persevere in the war, and no other alternative was left the Executive but to take advantage of the well known disposition of Texas, and to invite her to enter a treaty for an exing her territory to that of the United States. Since your last session, Mexico has threatened to

Henry Bishop.—Keeps a tavern on the Bell Air road, ten miles from Baltimore. A gentleman stopped at my house all night, who came there on a Saturday evening some time in June, he had family carriage, open behind and front, two cream-colored horses, flax mane and tail; this is the man (the traverser;) he staid all night; he had whiskers then, I think; I have no doubt this is the man.

Cross-examined by Mr. Johnson.—I did not see the earriage go up the road; there was no one within m when he came to my house; I do not recollect his clothes; he wore a cap; he had whiskers, I think; not very large.

Ezekiel Burke sworn.—I went up to Bishop's some time in the first of June, to see my relations, one Sunday; I was about a quarter or mine room pishop's, and remarked, there's a pair of horses I drove list Sunday, they are Woodward's; when I got up there, I saw that one of the horses was likely to fall down; this is the man (the traverser) who came out and drove them off; before he went, I said to him he never would drive them to Baltimore; if he did, he'd kill that horse; I asked him where he had been, but he gave no satisfaction.

Cross-examined by Mr. Johnson.—I saw him next in Baltimore, at Mrs. Kunsman's, in Old Town; I is altimore, at Mrs. Kunsman's, in Old Town; I is idle to and dirove them off; before he went, I said to him he never would drive them to Baltimore; if he did, he'd kill that horse; I asked him where he had been, but he gave no astisfaction.

Cross-examined by Mr. Johnson.—I saw him next in Baltimore, at Mrs. Kunsman's, in Old Town; I sappened in there; when I saw him at Bishop's, is appened in there; when I saw him at Bishop's, is appened in there; when I saw him at Bishop's, is appened in there; when I saw him at Bishop's, is appened in there; when I saw him at Bishop's, is appened in there; when I saw him at Bishop's, is added to the learned by Metaleo, cannot be looked upon with a burt himself; he drove off whipping the horses. Samuel F. Rigdon sworn.—Lives in Hartford county, beyond Deer croek, on the south side of Rockridge; I saw, on the 5th of Jone, a carriage, open in front, and two cream-colored thorses, coming; if one Peachbottom towards Baltimore; there was a white man driving it; nobody else with him; on the triple of the saw the carriage coming down; I was at Robert Rigdon's; I sail we ought to apprehend that fellow, but Robert sail we ought to apprehend that fellow, but Robert sail we ought to apprehend that fellow, but Robert sail we ought to apprehend that fellow, but Robert sail we not should a saw the carriage coming down; I was at Robert Rigdon's; I sail we ought to apprehend that fellow, but Robert sail we ought to apprehend that fellow, but Robert sail we not should a sail we ought to apprehend that fellow, but Robert sail we ought to apprehend that fellow, but Robert sail we ought to apprehend that fellow, but Robert sail we ought to apprehend that fellow, but Robert sail we ought to apprehend that fellow, but Robert sail we ought to apprehend that fellow, but Robert sail we ought to apprehend that fellow, but Robert sail we come and the same after not a strength and the same af

took them home to a little daughter? I have—the pieces of ribbon produced by winces?—on Saunday morning. I went down to Clark's to ask leave to cut a tree, to hive some bees, and then I saw the same carriage come down with the white man in tempty. Cross-examined by Mr. Johnson.—I found near the place where the cats were, some bits of crackers, and one whole one, which I gave to the child—I have not got that—the bits of ribbon, my little daughter would not accept them, and then I put them in my pocket, because I thought they might do for some little use for my rheumaism in wet weather; I litell you, Mr. Johnson, why I think so much of them little child—to hope the would not accept them, and then I put them in my pocket, because I thought they might do for some little use for my rheumaism in wet weather; I litell you, Mr. Johnson, why I think so much of them little children. Their mother, my daughter, gave them to me on her death-bed, sir; when the carriage passed me on Friday, I was on the left side of the carriage, the old woman was on the right side, and when she haughed, I saw the tooth was out—it was out of the upper jaw—about her eye tooth—a little to the left side of the front—the old woman had a bonnet on and a veil over it, not over her fase—they had on sort of mourning clothes—the old woman had a bonnet on and a veil over it, not over her fase—they had on sort of mourning clothes—the old woman had a bonnet on morning clothes—the old woman had a bonnet on and a veil over it, not over her fase—they had on sort of mourning clothes—the old woman had a bonnet on morning clothes—the old woman had a bonn

JAS. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer.

AGENTS.

D. S. Grandin, Brunswick,
NEW-HAMPSHIRE. - N. P. Rogers Concord; - Wil

D.S. Grandin, Brusseick.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—N. P. Rogers Concord;—William Wilbur, Dover;—Leonara Chare, Milford
Vernost.—John Bement, Prodetect;—Rowland
T. Robinson, North Ferrisburg.

Massachusetts.—Moses Emery, West Newburg;
Joo. L. Lord, Newburyport;— Luther Boutell, Groten;
W.S. Wilder, Fitchburg;—J. T. Exercett, Princeton,
J. Church, Springfield;—John Levy, Lowell,—Josiah V. Marshall, Dorchester and cicinity;—Richard
C. French, Fall River; Isnac Austin, Nantucket;—
Elias Richards, Weymouth;—B. P. Rive, Worcester;—
W. C. Stone, Watertown;—A Bearse, Centreville;—
Israel Perkins, Lynn;—B. Freeman, Brewster; Joseph L. Noyes, Georgetown;—John Clement,
To-magend; Georga W. Benson, Northampton; Al
van Ward, Ashburnham.

RHODE-Islasd.—Amarancy Paine, Providence;—
Wm. Adams, Pawetucket;—Gee. S. Gould, Warreick,
[T] For a continuation of this list, see the lastpage
lastcolumn.

MAINE .- A. Soule, Bath ; W. A. Dunn, Hollowell

WHOLE NO. 727.

to intimidation. A war, under any circumstances, is greatly to be deplored, and the United States is the last nation to desire it; but if, as the condition of peace, it be required of us to forego the unquestionable right of treating with an independent power of our own continent, upon matters highly interesting to both, and that upon a naked and unsustained pretension of claim by a third power, to control the free will of the power with whom we treat—devoted as we may be to peace, and anxious to cultivate friendly relations with the whole world, the Executive does not hesitate to say, that the people of the United States would be ready to brave all consequences, sooner than submit to such conditions. But no apprehension of wer was entertained by the Executive; and I must express frankly the opinion that, had the treaty been ratified by the Senant, of the first control of the control of the first control of the control of the control of the first control of the control of the control of the first control of the ment, fould have been followed by a prompt settlement, for the have been followed by a prompt settlement, for the have preparations for a hostile invasion of Texas were about to be adopted by Mexico, and that these were brought about because Texas has adopted the suggestions of the Executive
upon the subject of annexation, it could not passively have folded its arms and permitted a war,
threatened to be accompanied by every act that
could mark a barbarous age, to be waged against
her because she had done so.

Other considerations of a controlling character
influenced the course of the Executive. The treaty
which had thus been negotiated, had failed to receive the ratification of the Senate. One of the
chief objections which were urged against it, was

ceive the ratification of the Senate. One of the chief objections which were urged against it, was found to consist in the fact, that the question of annexation had not been submitted to the ordeal of public opinion in the United States. However untenable such an objection was esteemed to be, in view of the unquestionable power of the Executive to negotiate the treaty, and the great and lasting interests involved in the question, I felt it to be my duty to submit the whole subject to Congress as the best expounders of popular sentiment. No definite action having been taken on the subject by Congress, the question referred itself directly to the decision of the States and the people. The great popular election which had just terminated, afforded the best opportunity of ascertaining the will of the States and the people upon it. Pending that issue, it became the imperative duty of the Executive to inform Mexico that the question of annexation was still before the American people, and that, before that decision was pronounced, any serious invasion of Texas would be recorded as a extract the serious forms. that decision was pronounced, any serious invasion of Texas would be regarded as an attempt to fore-stall their judgment, and could not be looked upon with indifference. I am most happy to inform you that no such invasion has taken place, and I trust with indifference. I am most happy to inform you that no such invasion has taken place, and I trust that whatever your action may be upon it, Mexico will see the importance of deciding the matter by a resort to peaceful expedients, in preference to those of arms. The decision of the people and the States on this great and interesting subject, has been decisively manifested. The question of annexation has been presented nakedly to their consideration. By the treaty itself, all collateral and incidental issues which were calculated to divide and distract the public councils, were carefully avoided. These were left to the wisdom of the future to determine. It presented, I repeat, the isolated question of annexation—and in that form it has been submitted to the ordeal of public sentiment. A controlling majority of the people, and a large majority of the States, have declared in favor of immediate annexation. Instructions have thus come up to both branches of Congress, from their respective constituents, in terms the most emphatic. It is the will of both the people and States that Texas shall be annexed to this Union, promptly and immediately. It may be hoped that, in carrying into execution the public will, thus declared, all collateral issues may be avoided. Future legislatures can best decide as to the number of States which should be formed out of the territory, when the time has arrived for deciding that question. So with all others. By the treaty, the United States assumed the payment of the debte of Texas, to an amount not exceeding \$10,000,000, to be paid, with the exception of a sum falling short

of the territory, when the time has arrived for deciding that question. So with all others. By the treaty, the United States assumed the payment of the debts of Texas, to an amount not exceeding \$10,000,000, to be paid, with the exception of a sum falling short of \$400,000, exclusively out of the proceeds of the sale of her public lands. We could not, with honor, take the lands, without assuming the full payment of all encumbrances upon them.

Nothing has occurred since your last session, to induce a doubt that the dispositions of Texas remain unaltered. No intimation of an altered determination on the part of her government and people, has been furnished to the Executive. She still desires to throw herself under the protection of our laws, and to partake of the blessings of our federative system—while every American interest would seem to require it. The extension of our coastwise and foreign trade to an amount almost incalculable—the enlargement of the market for our agricultural productions—safety to our frontiers, and additional strength and stability to the Union—these are the results which would rapidly develope themselves, upon the consummation of the measure of annexation. In such an event, I will not doubt that Mexico will find her true interests to consist in meeting the advances of this government in a spirit of amity.

Nor do I apprehend any serious complaint from any other quarter; no sufficient ground exists for such complaint. We should interfere in no respect with the rights of any other nation. There cannot be gathered from the act, any design on our part to do so with their possessions on this continent. We have interposed no impediments in the way of such acquisition of territory, large and extensive as many of them are, as the leading powers of Europe have made, from time to time, in every part of the world. We seek no conquest made by war. No intrigue will have been resorted to, or acts of diplomacy essayed to accomplish the annexation of Texas. Free and independent herself, she asks to be

Texas.

In order that the subject may be fully presented in all its bearings, the correspondence which has taken place, in reference to it, since the adjournment of Congress, between the United States, Texas and Mexico, is herewith transmitted.

that's a fact. Three or four weeks ago, we had the rare honor to be posted under the head of 'pro-slavery' in the National Anti-Slavery Standard; and now we perceive by one of our exchanges, the Liberator does not come,) that we have been coolly thrust into his 'Refuge of Oppression' by friend Garrison of the Liberator. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to state, that our notice of Quincy's base attack on Birney in September last, has gained us this distinction, in both cases.

Seriously—we should like to know what these friends mean. They know, well enough, both of them, that we are not 'pro-slavery,' but the very reverse; for they know we abandoned the Whig party solely on secount of our hatred of slavery. And now for them to represent us as 'pro-slavery,' what is it but 'bearing false witness' sgainest us? If they can make any thing else of it, we should like to see them about it.—Herkiner Freeman.

We have sent the Liberator regularly to the Freeman, but for a time directed it to Herkimer, inwhich appeared in the 'Refuge,' was in the style of sensine new organization and pre-slavery—extremely vituperative and abusive—and in all respects adapted to that department of the Liberator.



SELECTIONS:

From the Baltimore Sun.

Trial of Rev. Charles T. Torrey.

The case of the State v. Torrey, being called, the clerk proceeded to curjannel a jury, when some discussion took place on the right of challenge, the counsel for the State contending for the right to strike or challenge from the jurors, and the counsel for the offence demanding the privilege to challenge the was point of the offence demanding the privilege to challenge the waste, and a black bey washing their legs; over in when the count decided that the State had the right to challenge four jurors who might be selected by the defence, and the defence had the right of permenty of twenty, and denying the felence had the right of permenty of twenty, and achiausted by peremptory challenge or for cause, before a jury could be obtained; a number of talsement were summoned, and airy at length selected and sworn, as follows:—J. H. D. Boone, Alien Elder, William Young, William Essor, Thomas McCoanel, William Johnson, William Fairchild, John Bratt, J. A. Bosley, L. E. Pontier, George Brown, Elisha Lee.

State v. Charles T. Torrey.—In opening the case, Mr. Richardson stated that he held in his hand three indictments against the traverser, charging him with having ansisted the party to escape. Each of the indictments received the party to escape; the third with having ansisted the party to escape; the third with having ansisted the party to escape; the third with having ansisted the party to escape; the third with having ansisted the party to escape; the third with having ansisted the party to escape; the second with having the contents of the contents and the fourth embracing the other three sleeps. The woman, Hannah Gooseberry, and and the fourth embracing the other three sleeps and the fourth embracing the other three sleeps. The woman, Hannah Gooseberry, as about tories and the fourth embracing the other three sleeps and the fourth embracing the other three sleeps and the fourth embracing the other three sleeps. The woman, Hannah Gooseberry, and

Mr. Richardson opened the case with a plain statement of the facts he expected to prove, and then proceeded to call the witnesses.

Mr. Heckrotte, sworn.—Is the owner of three slaves, one woman named Hannah Gooseberry, about forty years of age, stout, of good countenance, with a tooth out in front; she is not a black woman, but a sort of chestnut color, rather stout and fleshy; is the owner of a girl named Judah, the daughter of Hannah: zhe is a stout, well-proportioned girl of a dark color, and something of the build of her mother; and a boy named Stephen, who is about sixteen, rather stout made; he was dressed the edge of the road, so that persons can go through

shout sixteen, rather stout made; he was dressed in a dark brown cassinet jacket and pantaloons, strise bed shirt, and thick shoes; the others had a variety of clothing, some black dresses which I bought for them whon their mistress died, and they had some fancy dresses which I cannot now describe; they were first absented on the 4th of June, between 8 and 9 o'clock, after they had some since; of my own knowledge, and who nothing of them since. They were good, excellent servants, honest and without fuult; I have they have not returned.

I keep a tavern and refectory; Bologne sausage, crackers and cheese, are freely exposed in the servants. Have been dealing with Mr. Heary Henderson ever since he commenced business and sold out to Mr. Tyler, which is since the servants went away, I believe; I then dealt with Mr. Holder, his clerk; I have still in use the crackers of Mr.

Cross examined by Mr. Johnson.—There are, I believe about 20 years, until he quit business and seld out to Mr. Tyler, which is since the servants went away, I believe; I then dealt with Mr. Holder, his clerk; I have still in use the crackers of Mr.

Cross examined by Mr. Johnson.—There are, I believe a sunder the commenced business, in the carriage and the servants went away, I believe; I then dealt with Mr. Holder, his clerk; I have still in use the crackers of Mr.

Cross examined by Mr. Johnson.—There are, I believe a feet and the sunday of the same kind are used; the crackers of the same kind

presume, a number of other places in town where lalongs assuages and crackers of the same the longers of the clarker of the same the longers of the clarker of the clarker

It was then voted to choose, by nomination, It was then voted to choose, by nomination, a committee to investigate the difficulties existing between the Executive Committee of the N. H. Anti-Slavery Society and John R. French, publisher of the Herald of Freedom, and report to the convention the results of their examination. The following persons were appointed:—Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Jas. Morrison, Parker Pillabury, Wendell Phillips, David M. Folson, Edmund Quincy, Anne Warren Weston, Louisa W. Wood, and Mrs. E. Wyatt. Caroline T. Farrand and Frances F. Rogers were also chosen, but declined the appointment.

but declined the appointment.

The convention then adjourned to to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, to attend the Anti-Slavery and Fair in the evening, at Grecian Hall.

SATURDAY-MORNING SESSION. Met pursuant to adjournment. Wendell Phillips introduced a series of resolutions, repudiating the United States Constitution and Union, and calling on the abolitionists to renounce their allegiance to the government, so long as it retains its present pro-elsvery character. [The resolutions were unfortupower of reasoning by the mover and Edmund Quincy.
At half-past 12, the convention adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Met according to adjournment. The President in the chair. The discussion was resumed on Mr. Phil-lips's resolutions, by Benjamin Chase, D. M. Fol-som, and Mr. Phillips. Athalf-past 3 o'clock, the Committee to whom were

referred the difficulties between the Executive Committee and the Publisher of the Herald of Freedom

Report.

The Committee, to whom has been referred the existing difficulty which has unhappily arisen between Hampshire Anti-Slavery Society, in regard to the ownership of that paper, and also to the types and press on which it has been printed, beg leave to re-

That they have felt, for many years, and continue to feel, the deepest interest in the welfare of the Herald,—especially since its editorial department has been conducted by its present gifted and uncompromising editor,—as a powerful suxiliary to the anti-slavery cause, and that we should regard its discontinuance as a serious calamity, or the retirement of Mr. Rogers from its editorship as matter. ment of Mr. Rogers from its editorship as matter of sincere regret:
That though, in the discussion of the points in

controversy, the editor has espoused the side of the printer of the Heraid, his own manner of editing the paper is not in any degree involved, as no com on that ground appears to have been made, at any time, either by the Board or the Society, or by any tangible body of abolitionists in the State or else-

here: That though there appears to be an honest difference of opinion among the friends of our cause in New-Hampshire, as to the utility of anti-slavery organizations, it has no connexion with the present disagreement:
That the simple and only question is, in whom the

property of the Herald is rightfully invested, and under whose control is it lawfully placed:

That being the friends of all the parties in this controversy, and desirous of seeing it settled on an amicable and just basis, without respect of persons, your Committee have endeavored to ascertain all the facts in the case, by an examination of the authentic records of the State Society and its Board of Man-agers, and of the columns of the Herald of Freedom, and by giving a full and impartial hearing to the parties specially implicated:
That they, therefore, feel themselves qualified, on

the evidence thus submitted to them, to form an impartial and sound decision with regard to the ques-

That, without deeming it necessary in this Re-port to present that evidence, in all its details, to the public, (and referring all who are interested in this matter to the Address of the Board of Managers, published in the Herald of Freedom, as giving a concise and substantially accurate statement of the FACTS and PROCEEDINGS in the case,) they are unansubscription list of the Herald be clusively to the New-Hampshire Anti-Slavery Society, and therefore the absolute control of the editing and printing of that paper:
That, with the exception of Mr. Folsom and Mr.

Morrison,-who are in doubt whether the donors, by whose liberality these materials were purchased, are not the rightful owners,—they are equally decided in the opinion, that the types and press, on which the Herald is now printed, are held in trust for, and are the property of the State Society:

That the arrangements made, from time to time, between the Board and the editor and printer, for the editing and printing of the Herald speece from the

editing and printing of the Herald, appear from the records to have been uniformly antisfactory to all the parties, and made in good faith, in intelligible terms, and in an economical manner: That the spirit by which the Board has been actu-

ated toward the Herald, in all its concerns, appears

to have been most friendly and praiseworthy:

That, with regard to the course pursued by the
printer of the Herald, for the last year or two, in disregard of the wishes of the Board, and of a writ-ten contract for the printing of the paper, your Committee are unanimously agreed in the opinion, that it has been marked by indiscretion, a want of pru-dence, and a false view of his duties and obligations, and is therefore censurable solely on that ground; but they are also ununimously satisfied, that Mr. French has not been actuated by any dishonest intentions, or any wish or design to injure the anti-slavery cause, but has acted under the conviction that his own plans would best subserve the interests of that cause, to which he has been so long and so faithfully devoted, and also the prosperity and usefulness of the Herald of Freedom:

That, however, in case he shall persist in refusing to comply with the wishes of the Board, respecting the printing of the Herald, such refusal will, in the printing of the Herald, such refusal will, in the opinion of the Committee, justly subject him to the charge of acting in a dishonorable and unwarrantable manner; but they trust he will be disposed, promptly and magnanimously, to acknowledge his errors of judgment, and consent to an equitable adjustment of this unpleasant difficulty, that thus all wounds may be healed, all prejudices allayed, and the friends of the Herald may again be resided for the friends of the Herald may again be united for

s support : That, as certain grave charges have been brought, both by the editor and printer of the Herald, against the conduct of Stephen S. Foster, in connection with this dispute,—greatly to his disparagement as a dis-interested and sincers friend of the anti-slavery cause, and also of the Herald,—your Committee feel in duty bound to exonerate him from those charges believing them to be highly detrimental to his character and usefulness, and founded in misappre-

hension, if not in personal alienation:

That, in conclusion, the Committee think a considerable share of blame attaches to the State Society, and to its Board of Managers, for the defecmanner in which their records have been kept, and their proceedings conducted; though not affect-ing the merits of the question on which an opinion All which is respectfully submitted.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDMUND QUINCY, WENDELL PHILLIPS, D. M. FOLSOM. JAMES MORRISON, ANNE WARREN WESTON,

On motion of Luther Melendy, of Amberst, th

A discussion on the Report was then commence between John R. French and Wendell Phillips which continued with deep interest until after dark when a motion was made, by Parker Pillsbury, as carried, to lay the subject on the table, to be mad

files of the Herald and the Society's records to prove that H. H. Antr-Slavery Society; and called for the reading again of the Report of the Committee. The Report was read by Wendell Phillips, who also submitted some statements and extracts from the records of the Society, to prove the claims of the Society to the Herald.

At a late hour, on motion of Edmund Quincy, voted to adjourn till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

SUNDAY, Dec. 1st-MORNING SESSION. The convention met in Grecian Hall. The fore-

as printer; and to make such an arrangement with Mr. French as will secure him a liberal remonera-

The convention then adjourned to meet at the Town Hall, at half-past 6 o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION. Convention met, and was addressed in a most elo-

quent and able manner by Edmund Quincy and Wendell Phillips.

The convention then adjourned without day. BENJAMIN COMINGS, President. J. H. ELA, Secretary.

The following is the Address of the Board of Managers of the N. H. Anti-Slavery Society, alluded to in the preceding Report of the Special Committee

on the affairs of the Herald of Freedom. Address

Of the Board of Managers of the New-Hampshire Anti-Slavery Society, to the Abolitionists of New-Hampshire, and all others interested in the publication of the Herald of Freedom.

But before doing this, it may not be improper to but say, that the statements made in the Herald, that this is a personal matter between Mr. Poster and ha Mr. French, are entirely without foundation.— Whatever personal difficulties may exist between these individuals, (and we are not aware that there are any,) this is a matter entirely between Mr. French and the Board of Managers of the New-Hampshire Anti-Slavery Society, and this attempt to annihilate the Board, and shift the controversy to an individual, we regard as alike discreditable to esty to coneal its quit. If Mr. P. bear as a society of the source of the motion; and we cannot but regard this attempt to disparage the election of the Board as the shallow device of disfion

the head and heart of its authors.

In entering upon a consideration of this subject, In entering upon a consideration of this subject, mode of defending it.

The place of Mr. F. that the Board of Managers of the New-Hampshire Anti-Slavery Society, in reality, an existence at the present time? Second—Is the Herald of Freedom the organ and property of that Society? Third—Has John R. French of the Society?

In answer to the first inquiry, we are nappy to state, for the information of those not already acquainted with the fact, that the N. H. Anti-Slavery Society gives all the evidences of vitality at the present time, which it has exhibited at any former tionist.

The rightfulness of its existence is a questionist.

We have here given a concise view of what we have here given a concise view of which we have here and which we have here and which we have here a concise view of which we have here and which we have here and which we ha present time, which it has exhibited at any former period. The rightfulness of its existence is a question which we do not at this time propose to discuss; but the fact is beyond dispute. The Society has certainly never formally disbanded, and we think very few of the abolitionists of the State would consent to see it disbanded. At the annual meeting in 1842, a motion was made to that effect by the Editor of the Herald, by neglecting to elect officers; but it met with little favor. The Society has regularly held its annual meeting, appointed its officers as prescribed by the Constitution, and in all respects, so far as its organization is concerned, it is

Pursuant to a call from the Executive Committee of the New-Hampshire Anti-Slavery Society, a convention was held in the Town Hall of Concord, commencing on Friday, the 20th of November, at 10 o'clock in the foresoon.

The morning session was mainly occupied with remarks on the condition, character and prospects of the anti-slavery enterprise, by James Mortison, David M. Folsom, Abby Kelley, and others. At helf past 12, convention adjourned till 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Discussion resumed by Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips and Edmund Quincy.

At 4 o'clock, the President of the State Society, and James Mortison, David M. Folsom, Abby Kelley, and others. At helf afternoon.

At 5 clock, the President of the State Society, and James Mortison, David M. Folsom, Abby Kelley, and others. At helf afternoon.

As 5 cmetal properties of the Herald of Freedom the order of the day to-morrow forenoon. The convention to achid a decision on the making the subject of the Herald of Freedom,' Mr. French holds the following language: 'The Board of Managers of the State Society, deeply impressed with the importance of sustaining this free sheet, have at quite an expense taken the establishment upon their own as mainly occupied with remaining the subject of the Herald of Freedom the order of the day to-morrow forenoon.

The morning session was mainly occupied with remaining the subject of the Herald of Freedom the order of the day for to-mourow forenoon, on the making the subject of the Herald of Freedom the order of the day for to-mourow forenoon, on the provide of the Herald of Freedom the order of the day for to-mourow forenoon, on the providing the subject of the Herald of Freedom the order of the day for to-mourow forenoon, on the providing the subject of the Herald of Freedom the order of the day for to-mourow forenoon, on the providing the subject of the Herald of Freedom the order of the subject of the Herald of Freedom the order of the subject of the Herald of Freedom the order of the day for to-mourow forenoon, on t agreed with Mr. Foster, that the audience might not be interested in the discussion, but he thought, as such transfer has yet been made, and hence the the convention had been called mainly to consider the case of the Herald, and as one of the parties concerned had called for the introduction of the parties this time he had a right to insist on a priging catallishment to N. P. Rogers and J. R. subject at this time, he had a right to insist on a compliance with his demand. The motion prevailed, without farther debate.

printing establishment to N. P. Rogers and J. R. French, to remain in their hands so long as they would continue its publication as an anti-slavery without farther debate.

Mr. French then made some remarks to show that, in his view, the difficulty was not with the publisher, but with the editor of the Herald. He declared that a determination had existed for years, in certain quarters, to overthrow the Herald, or confine it to certain from Massachusetts, to control the editor, or drive him from his post, as they had already driven him from the National Anti-Slavery Standard. [!!]

David Folsom asked leave to read a lengthy communication in yesterday's Herald, from the editor, or drive the first process of the facts made at the time—the printing munication in yesterday's Herald, from the editor, or drive the facts made at the time—the printing munication in yesterday's Herald, from the editor, or drive the facts made at the time—the printing munication in yesterday's Herald, from the editor, or drive the facts made at the time—the printing munication in yesterday's Herald, from the editor, or drive the facts made at the time—the printing munication in yesterday's Herald, from the editor, or drive the facts made at the time—the printing munication in yesterday's Herald, from the editor, or drive the facts made at the time—the printing munication in yesterday's Herald, from the editor, or drive the facts made at the time—the printing munication in yesterday's Herald, from the editor, or drive the facts made at the time—the printing the facts made at the time they have the facts made at the time they have the facts made the facts made at the time they have the facts made the publication at David Folsom asked leave to read a lengthy communication in yesterday's Herald, from the editor, now at Plymouth. When he had concluded, Mr. Foster made a defence of the course pursued by the Executive Committee, and read extracts from the files of the Herald and the Society's records, to prove that the Herald and the Society's records, to prove that the Herald and the Society are considered to the Herald and the Society's records, to prove that the Society are apparent from the fact, that the Society are apparent from the fact, that

sary to say, that it should be in the hands, and un-der the control of its Board of Managers, who, by the Constitution, are made its lawful representatives during its recess, and are especially required 'to take all measures necessary to carry into effect the

The convention met in Grecian Hall. The forenoon was occupied in discussion on the question of
ownership of the Herald—John R. French, James
Morrison, David Folsom, Wendell Phillips,
Morrison on the Grecian Hall. The foremin Comings and S. S. Foster participating.
At half-past 12, convention adjourned.

Afternoon Session—2 o'clock.
Convention met pursuant to adjournment, and the
discussion on the Herald was resumed by David
Folsom, Parker Pillsbury, Luther Melendy, James
Morrison, Edmund Quincy, and S. S. Foster; after
which, the following resolutions were offered by
Wendell Phillips, and passed with great unanimity,
the two last unanimously:

1. Resolved, That this Society is convinced that

Wendell Phillips, and passed with great unanimity, the two last unanimously:

1. Resolved, That this Society is convinced that the Herald of Freedom, both its subscription list and its press and types, are the property of the N. H. Anti-Slavery Society, by whom it was published, up to June last. To the fourth enquiry, viz. On what grounds does Mr. F. justify himself in his present course? We regret to say we find it difficult to return a definite answer. He has invariably declined conferring with the Board upon the subject, and hence we are left to depend mainly for our knowledge of his reasons for his course, upon his statements in the Herald. From these we infer that his principal ground on which he rests his claim to the right to control the Herald and publish it for his own benefis is, the settled basis. settled basis.

3. Resolved, That this Society orgently requests the Board of Managers to take all possible measures to secure a continuance of the services of N. P. Rogers as editor of the Herald, and of J. R. French its publication up to the present time, at great per-sonal sacrifice. If it were true, as alleged, that Mr. F. took the paper from the hands of the former pub-lisher, and had continued its publication up to the present time, it would furnish some just ground of claim, we admit; but unfortunately for his purpose such is not the fact, as we have already shown. He was never its publisher, and neve claimed to be till within a few months past, but al ways acted as an agent of the Board, with whom he annually stipulated for his compensation. His own language on the subject is—'The Board of Manugers of the State Society have, at quite an expense, taken the establishment upon their own shoulders?' And as to his personal ascridece in support of the paper, mere propaging the stever been a time when he would have been willing to leave it, and we think his at least an open question, whether he has sustained

he would have been willing to leave it, and we think it at least an open question, whether he has sustained the paper, or the paper him.

But Mr. F. further pleads in justification of his course, that the present Board of Managers were 'farcically elected,' that is, were 'elected by two or three votes, in a large meeting of the Society;' and that they have acted 'contrary to the almost unanimous wish of the Society.' He also, in the next breath, tells you, that 'whenever the New-Hampshire Anti-Slavery Society calls for its Herald of Freedom, it Slavery Beloved Friends: We announced to you, some time since, that John R. French had assumed the proprietorship and control of the Herald of Freedom, contrary to our remonstrances, and in violation, contrary to our remonstrances, and in violation. Society calls for its Herald of Freedo dom, contrary to our remonstrances, and in violation of a written contract to publish it for the Society, the ensuing year. We had hoped that this announcement was all that would be necessary on our part, but as he still persists in retaining it, and more especially as his conduct has received the sanction of the editor, we deem it a duty which we owe alike to ourselves and the Society which we represent, to lay before the public a statement of the circumstances under which this step has been taken. But before doing this, it may not be improper to three votes, or whether they received two or three hundred, is entirely immaterial. They were elec Heraid, that ted, as usual, in open meeting, when all who chose had an opportunity to vote. This Mr. F. knows, had an opportunity to vote. This Mr. F. knows, ted, the knows, too, that it is no uncommon thing, in our anti-slavery meetings, as well as in other deliberative etween Mr. of the New-this attempt. esty to conceal its guilt. If Mr. F. has a good cause, he is, to say the least, very unfortunate in hi

erty of that Society? Third—Has John R. French taken it from its rightful proprietors? Fourth—On what grounds does Mr. F. justify himself in his present course? As these questions involve the merits of the whole matter in controversy, we will endeavor to give them an 'explicit and satisfactory' answer.

In answer to the first inquiry, we are happy to state, for the information of those not already accomplied with the fact, that the N. H. Anti-Slavery.

as prescribed by the Constitution, and in all respects, so far as its organization is concerned, it is as perfect and entire as any other society in the land. And what is still better, it is sustaining four agents in the field at the present time.

To the second inquiry, viz.—Is the Herald of Freedom the organ and property of the State Society, we have no besitation in returning an affirmative answer. The case is a very clear one. The paper was originally got up by an association of gentlemen formed for that purpose, but in 1837 the State Society, as appears from its records, appropriated \$500.00 to its support; and on the following year became its sole proprietor; and a resolution was adopted, at the annual meeting of that year, instructing the Board of Managers to secure the set. adopted, at the annual meeting of that year, instructing 'the Board of Managers to secure the services of a competent person to take the editorial charge of the paper,' and also 'to make a contract for publishing it the ensuing year.' The Herald remained in the hands of the Society until Feb. 25, 1839, when the Board of Managers, 'in consideration of the sum of \$200 00,' transferred the right of publication to Chase & Crosby, its former printers, at the same time reserving to the Society the entire control of the editorial department. On the 9th of Jan., 1841, seven months after the division, it was retransferred to the Society, and the Board of Managers, and were unquestionably the result of managers again assumed its publication, and appointed John R. French their publishing agent. In reference to this event, the Editor of the Herald, Jan. 15, 1841, says: 'The Anti-Slavery Society has taken its paper again into its own hunds for publication;' and in the same paper, in an address 'to the friends and in the same paper, in an address 'to the friends' the object of the least of the receipts fell short of that amount, it was not in the same paper, in an address 'to the friends' the contract of the publishing and in the same paper, in an address 'to the friends' the receipts fell short of that amount, it was not in the same paper, in an address 'to the friends' the receipts fell short of that amount, it was not interest the same paper, in an address 'to the friends' the contract of the paper with the Horald; individual. Whether these debts of any other individual. Whether these debts were actually individual. Whether these debts were actually individual. Whether these debts were actually individual. Whether these debts of any other individual. Whether these debts were actually individual. Wheth

per no longer than he could afford to do it on these conditions—the Board having already given the abolitionists assurances, that if they would pay up the 'old debts,' no new one should be contracted. Mr. F's engagements with the Board, the second year, were similar to those of the first, with the exception that on that year, he was to receive all manners. were similar to those of the first, with the exception that, on that year, he was to receive all moneys which came into his hands, be the sum more or less. Such were the conditions on which Mr. French published the Herald up to Aug. 8, 1843, since which, up to the time when he took it from the hands of the Society, he has published it for a specific sum, which som has been received in full. If he has made any considerable sacrifice in publishing the paper, on these contracts, it must have been for want of proper management, and not from the inadequacy of his compensation, as will appear from a careful examination of his own reports. From these it appears, that during the first five months of his connection with the paper, when he tells us he had neither experience nor physical strength to aid him, the expenses of paper, when he tells us he had 'neither experience nor physical strength' to aid him, the expenses of the office were only \$397 37, or at the rate of \$944 88 per year; and during the whole of that year, they amounted, exclusive of his own services, to only \$1,010 13. Taking the expenses of the first five months for the basis of our calculation, and allowing \$50 00 per year for every additional hundred subscribers, the whole expenses of the office during Mr. F's connection with it, previous to Aug. 8, 1843, a period of two years and seven months, would amount to \$2,576 21. His receipts during this period, as reported in the Herald, amounted, exclusive of subscriptions paid in advance, to \$2,763 83. From subscriptions paid in advance, to \$2,763 83. From this sum deduct the estimated expenses of the office, and it leaves in the hands of the printer \$187 62 in cash, besides \$1,002 52 in accounts, which were estimated by last year's Board—Mr. F. concurring—to be worth \$662 48. It appears from this estimate, that had Mr. French continued to conduct the affairs of the Herald office with the same economy with which he commenced, he would, on the 8th of Aug. 1843, not only have been free from debt, but would have had remaining in his hands \$840 74 for his services—a salary not large, indeed, but exceeding that of the lecturing agents by more than \$100 per year. Since Aug. 8, 1843, Mr. F's receipts have been upwards of \$200 00 more than was his due under his contract with the Board of Managers, which contract gave him \$75 00 per year more than which contract gave him \$75 00 per year more than would have been requisite to procure the publication of the paper in other hands. We make these statements, not from any wish to prevent abolitionists from making donations to Mr. French, but that they may understand on what grounds they make them.

As the blame of this controversy has been attrib-

nted to an unwarrantable interference on the part of the Board of Managers, with the affairs of the Herald, we deem it due to ourselves, before dismissing the subject, to ask your particular attention to the various steps which we have taken in relation to the matter, and the spirit in which they have been

met by the opposite party.

When the Board of 1843, of which most of us When the Board of 1843, of which most of us were members, came into office, they found the affairs of the Herald in a most insuspicious state. The printer had represented to the annual meeting that 'the establishment' was deeply involved, and that unless something should be done very soon to liquidate its debts, the paper must stop. For the honor of the cause, the Board felt unwilling to see its publication suspended, even for a single week; but they saw that it would be impossible to sustain its publication suspended, even for a single week, but they saw that it would be impossible to sustain it for any considerable length of time by any exertions within their power, under an arrangement, which, in the space of two years, had involved it in a debt, including the advanced pay, to the amount of more than \$600 00. They were also of opinion that is the inheads the subscription lies in the properties in the size and the subscription lies might be of more than \$600 00. They were also of opinion that, in their hands, the subscription list might be made to cover the expense of publication, and thus relieve the abolitionists of the State of the necessity of constant contributions for its support. They therefore proposed to Mr. French to publish it, the ensuing year, for a specific amount, to be furnished by the Board, and \$1400 00 per year was named as an about the convenention. The proposition was used to the specific amount. by the Board, and \$1400 00 per year was named as a suitable compensation. This proposition was made with feelings of the utmost kindness on the part of the Board, but instead of being met with frankness and candor, they were told that they were 'meddling with business which did not concern them'—'that it was insulting to propose a contract,' &c. Thus circumstanced, after repeated unsuccessful attempts to effect a contract with Mr. French, the Board contracted with J. H. Ela to publish the paper (1300 copies) for \$1,325 00 per year; but Mr. F. reiused to give up the office, and insisted on publishing the paper on his own responsibility. After much forward to the feelings of the editor, on the 8th of Aug. a full meeting was called, some members

of regard to the feelings of the editor, on the 8th of Aug. a full meeting was called, some members coming twenty, thirty, and even fifty miles to attend it. At this meeting, after having put the Board to great trouble, Mr. French came forward, and without objection, contracted for the publication of the Herald on the terms first proposed to him.

Recollecting the difficulty of effecting a satisfactory arrangement with Mr. French last year in relation to the Herald, and anxious, if possible, to avoid another conflict, the present Board, as has already been intimated, at their first meeting, voted unanimously to transfer it to N. P. Rogers and J. R. French, to remain in their hands so long as they should continue its publication, as an anti-slavery paper. But this offer was declined, and accordingly the paper was left on the hands of the Board to be Presch, to remain in their hand as ingo as they should continue its publication, as an autislavery paper. But this offer was declined, and accordingly the paper was left on the bands of the Board to be provided for the ensuing year. But before the Board had received an answer, Mr. French, without intimating to them his intentions, stopped the paper, and informed his friends that he should publish it in longer, except occasionally to issue a number without incurring much expense, until they had paid his debts, which he stated to be about \$570,00. On learning this event, a meeting of the Board was insmediately called, and Mr. F. was urged to go on with the paper this year, under existing arrangement, and assured him that if any thing was still due from the Board on his last year's contract, it should be promptly paid, on accertaining the amount Mr. F. gave the Board. no decisive answer at this time, but traveled them with great rudeness, giving them to unnerstand, that he wind of mone of the converge, he can be also the converge, he contract, want, that he winds of the converge he contract, which committee was appointed to examine the subscription books of the Herald, to accordingly, on Wednesday the Board must due under his contract, wanting \$60,14, exclusive of all donations. Wearied with these fruitless efforts to effect an arrangement for the publication of the Herald to accordingly, on when the Board contract, which committee was appointed to examine the subscription books of the Herald, to accordingly, on the following Wednesday the load of the contract with Mr. F. if practicable. Such a contract was appointed to examine the bard exceeding No. in due season. He, however, declined giving up the office, but initiately adjusted. Board called upon Mr. French to give up the principal state the succeeding No. in the season of the contract with Mr. F. if practicable. Such a contract was the Board and the proprietorship and contract with Mr. F. if practicable. Such a contract was appointed to examine the subscripti

Such are some of the leading facts of this unhappy affair, and the steps which we, as members of the Board of Managers, have taken in relation to it.

Whether we have acted wisely, we now submit for your candid consideration; but with our present light, we can see nothing to regret. We did all that we supposed we could, with honor and fidelity to the cause, for peace. But when convinced that we must either sacrifice the confidence reposed in us by our constituents, or meet the responsibilities of a public controvers, and perhans have a some of the friend. we must enter sacrince the connected responsibilities of a public controversy, and perhaps break with some of the friends whom we so dearly love, we pre-

> STEPHEN S. FOSTER,) AMOS WOOD, JOHN D. NORTON, ABBY KELLEY,

To the statements contained in the following ! atter, (which was published in the Herald of Freedom of Oct. 18th,) Mr. Franch has nover made any eply, and, consequently, he admits their accuracy .-Mr. Tappan is an important witness in this case.

Letter from Weare Tappan.

FRIEND ROGERS-An anti-slavery friend has called my attention to a note of *J. a. r., publishe of the Herald of Freedom, appended to a communi-cation of S. S. Foster, published in the Herald o Sept. 20, which seems to require some notice from me or some other member of the Board of Managers of the N. H. Anti-Slavery Society, for 1843. Mr. Foster in that communication mentions the names of sundry persons, myself among them, who were mem-bers of the Board last year, and Mr. French in his ote says. The action of the Board last year, in hich these friends took part, was simply this: Fos there insisted upon a certain arrangement as to the printing of the Herald. I nominally entered into that arrangement with the Board, with the full understanding between myself and them, that it was merely a matter of form to humor Foster's whim, and thus keep peace in our ranks,—and not because these individuals at all approved of his conduct in the matter. It was not expected by any one, to my knowledge, save Foster, that the Board would fulfil an item of the contract-and from that day to this they have taken no action upon the matter what ever-and if they would but fulfil it, it would be be tween three and four hundred dollars in my pocket. So brother F. will not think I am interested to give that action of the Board a merely nominal charac-ter.' Now in this there are some great mistakes. As for myself, I met with the Board only once, and As for myself, I net with the Board only once, and that was Aug. 8, 1843, when Foster was not present; and I attended then, more particularly at the request of Capt. Benjamin Comings of Cornish, who was also a member of the Board. We had understood that there was some difficulty as to the publication of the Herald, and it was our object to make some definite arrangement as to its publication. We made inquiry as to the financial condition of the establishment, and Mr. French, the publishing agent, reported that he had received from subscriptions, &c. \$3. 049 73-that he had expended in publishing the per \$2,604 44—and that he reserved in payment in his services, up to that time, \$352 29. It appear also that the debts of the establishment then amout ed to \$380 74, and that Mr. French received at expended advanced subscriptions to the amount of \$282 90, operating as a draft to this amount upon the funds applicable to the future publication of the paper: these two sums amounted to \$663 64. To meet this, it was estimated that enough might be realized, by prompt collections from the debts due the establishment on the subscription list, which then amounted to \$1002 52—thus, on this estimate and calculation, paying the debts then due from the establishment, and refunding to the publishing agent the amount of subscriptions which had bee in advance, and leaving the entire avails of the scription list and donations thenceforward to the fu-ture support of the Herald. The list of paying sub-scribers at that time was estimated at about eleven hundred. It was our endeavor, as far as practicable, to make square work up to that time, and then begin anew; and a definite arrangement was accordingly made with Mr. French for the future publication. He was to publish the Herald, for the ensuing at the rate of fourteen hundred dollars for the hundred copies, and forty dollars for every addition al hundred copies. The last item was set down fif-ty dollars in the printed report, either through misty doiners in the printed report, either through mis-take, or on a different agreement entered into when I was not present. This arrangement I supposed entirely satisfactory to Mr. French, especially as I understood him to say, at that time, that he preferred this course, in consequence of his connection with the Torrent. So for as I had anything to do with these transactions, it was my with to disconnected these transactions. these transactions, it was my wish to disentangle the pecuniary affairs of the Herald, and to place its pubincation upon a reliable and permanent footing. I hoped and expected that the friends of freedom in this State and elsewhere, after knowing the cir-cumstances of the case, would take hold and extend the circulation of the paper by means of additional subscriptions, thereby enlarging the sphere of its influence, and not only furnishing the means to defray the expense of publication, but also providing a fund on which the editor might place some reliance, without his depending entirely on occasional donations. It will be seen at once, that, after complying with the large and with the publisher, we additional hundreds of paying solvanish might be added to the list beyond that, would furnish as many hundreds of dollars, for the benefit of the direct companies of the direct companies. nish as many hundreds of dollars for the benefit of the editor. The publisher, in the note referred to, has probably made a mistake in this:—that he has regarded the sum of \$663 64, before named, as all due to him for the publication of the Herald prior to Aug. 8, 1843; whereas, in point of fact, a part of that sum, to wit, \$282 90, when reimbursed to him out of the subscriptions, then due to the establishment, constituted a part of the fund to defray the expense of its fulure publication, and as such, was applicable as payment in part of the fourteen hundred. plicable as payment in part of the fourteen hundred dollars. In verification of some of the principal facts which I have stated, I refer to the Report of the Board of Managers, published in the Herald of

of the contract, but finding them entirely anavailing, and having exhausted the power of entreaty and argument to no purpose, the Board finally, with great reluctance, determined to abandon the paper to its fate, and no longer give it their countenance and support, until it should be returned into their . No report has ever been made of the doings, and

I was astonished that you should make the statement, that you understood I was acting on a committee to start the Granite Freeman, instead of attending to my duties as Secretary, when I had told you in the Herald office in September last, in the presence of Weare Tappan of Bradford, the reason why I had made no report.

The facts were these. In the afternoon of Thursday, of the June meeting, I was chosen Corresponding Secretary, and another individual, Recording Secretary; and after I had left the meeting, the So-

cicly changed the order of secretaries on a of their respective localities. The next day necessarily absent with the son of a friend of who could not be present at the meeting as business, in which he requested my and There was no 3d Party Convention or community at Concentral at the time at the constant.

There was no 3d Party Convention or commissession, at Concord, at the time the officer.

New-Hampshire Anti-Slavery Society were enor afterwards during the meetings of that Society were enor afterwards during the meetings of that Society were enormalized to the society with the society were enough to the society with How you could have written that paragraph, ing the reason why I had made out no signal. ing the reason why a made out no sketch of proceedings for publication, or who could have the baseness to give you such information, they might have known there was no such on the Granite Preeman in existence at the

tee on the Grando of residence at the I cannot conceive.

The idea conveyed, by saying I am not a me The idea conveyed, by saying I am not a mean of the Society, is an ungenerous one for you tog to the public. I have belonged to anti-diven cieties for the last nine or ten years, a nember one with yourself, I think, for the last five years, for six years have attended and taken part in meetings of the State Society, and as you well have done what little my situation enabled meet to help along the anti-lavery movement.

I hope you will publish this in justice to me in correction of a wrong impression given public.

ANOTHER GREAT VICTORY Reseinding the 25th Rule, The following are the year on the motion of

Quincy Adams, on Tuesday last, in the U.S. Hos of Representatives, to rescind the 25th rule, which required all petitions relating to slavery addition to be laid on the table. Whole number of pa 108, nays 80. YEAS. Maine .- Dunlap, Hamlin, Herrick, Morse, Sen

New-Hampshire.—Halo.
New-Hampshire.—Halo.
Vermont.—Collamer, Dillingham, Foot, Mara.
Massachusetts.—Abbot, Adams, Baker, Grinel
Indson, King, Parmenter, Rockwell, Wilan. ance, White.

Winthrop.
Rhode-Island.—Cranston, Potter.

Connecticut. — Catinston, rotter.

Connecticut. — Catlin, Seymour, Stewart.

New York. — Anderson, Barnard, Benton, Capetter, Cary, Clinton, Dana, Ellis, Fieh, Green, Halbell, Hungerford, Leonard, Moselly, Patterson, Ph nix, Pratt, Purdy, Rathburn, Robinson, Roge eymour, Smith, Stetson, Tyler, Wheaton.
New Jersey.—Elmer, Farlee, Kirkpatrick, Wri

Pennsylvania. — Black, Brodhead, Jeremin Beer Buffington, Darragh, Dickey, Fuller, Joseph R. gersoll, Irvin, Jenks, McIlvaine, Morris, Nes, Pa lock, Ramsey, Ritter, Smith, Stewart, You.

Maryland.—Kennedy, Preston, Withered, North Carolina.—Clingman. -Clingman. Kentucky. - White. Ohio. - Brinkerhoof, Dean, Duncan, Florence,

dings, Hamlin, Harper, P. B. Johnson, McCuale McDowell, Morris, St. John, Schenck, Vance, Vi Indiana.-Henley, Kennedy, Owen, Petit, Sar

ple, Thomas Smith, C. B. Smith, Wright.

Illinois.—Hardin, Wentworth.

Michigan.—Hunt, Lyon, McClelland. Whigs 53; Democrats, 55. Tot Northern Whigs who voted Yea, Northern Democrats, Total, Southern Whige, Southern Democrate,

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING. Connecticut.—Simons. New York - Carroll, Davis, Hunt, Macloy, la

New-Jersey. - Sykes. Pennsylvania. - Foster, Hays, Reed. Maryland.—Brengle. Virginia.—Coles, Summers. North Carolina.—Raynor. Georgia.—Charpell. Alabama. - Belser. Mississippi. - Hammet, Roberts, Tucker. .- M'Cullom, A. V. Brown, Dickins Kentucky.-Green.
Ohio.-Potter, Tilden, Van Meter. Missouri.—Bower, Hughes. Arkansns.—Cross.

MASSACHUSETTS A BOND-SLAVE and prepare for the conflict with Slavery

South Carolina Legislature.

IN SENATE, Dec. 2, 1844.—Resolutions in refer ence to a special agency sent from the State
Massachusetts, submitted by Mr. Treville:
Whereas, information has been received that State of Massachusetts has recently appointed a sent to the city of Charleston, a special agent wi instructions and authority to institute proceedings her expense, in the Courts of the United States, the purpose of testing the constitutionality of cer-tain act of this State, passed on the 19th of Decem-ber, Anno Domini 1835, entitled 'An act more effectually to prevent free negroes and other person of color from entering into this State, and for othe

And whereas, we have always regarded the afe and whereas, we are said law as a necessary measure for the security our property, and the peace and good order of & ciety; and recent indications have not only pretthat we are not mistaken, but that nothing short that we are not mistaken, but that nothing short that we are not mistaken, but the said law, to the most rigid enforcement of the said law, to a very letter, can save us from the insidious police and practices of the abolitionists; therefore
Resolved, That while we admit the right

Massachusetts to elevate the descendants of the A and to confer on them all the rights and immunities which the most favored of her cuizens enjoy with her own limits, we deny that she has any right to require us to extend to such of them as may could be required us to extend to such of them as may could be required by the constitution of the United States Resolved, That the State of South Carolina ough

not to submit to any dictation, either from a use State or from the Supreme Court of the United Stat on a subject of such vital importance to herself, government of her colored populationed the aforesaid act be declared uncon al and invalid, by the Federal courts, the prince of self-preservation will nevertheless compel he citizens at every expense of life and property, to hold and maintain the due and rigid enforcement.

the said law, according to its very letter and spirit.

Resolved, That the conduct of Massachuetts, it attempting to procure, by federal indicial legislain the repeal of a law, which was intended to be, as is a barrier between the slave and the emissaries of the abolityingists is an ungraverable and gross institute. the abolitionists, is an unwarrantable and gross instead to the people of this State.

A Colombia correspondent of the Charlest Mercury savs-

'To-day the Governor communicated a letter " ceived by him from one Hoar, who writes for Charleston, to say that he is there as the accredite agent (but forwards no credentials) of Massach setts, to commence legal process, in order to each before the Federal Courts the cases of colored co

before the Federal Courts the cases of colored cilzens of Massachusetts, imprisoned, or who may be
under our State laws against the admission of free
colored persons in our State.

The insolence and importinence of this abolitus
move is insufficiable, if it turns out not to be about,
(the absence of formal credentials beyond the jusdizit of the man who writes himself Hoar is supcious)—but we learn that Massachusetts has offered
a similar agency to lawyers in Charleston infects, and
been refused. She may, therefore, have now gent
her own man to begin the war, and make a direct
issue with us on abolition.

her own man to begin the war, and masses with us on abolition.

The State will meet it in such a way as to preclude all chance of Federal interference, it is is to presumed, and thus make the direct battle with our repeats the interference, there will be war between the two crack States of the Union. It is likely that the Bunker Hill State is guaded thus to strike the Fort Moultrie State, by the defiance of those who say that whenever abolition makes a direct agreesion, we will all unite to repel it by forced arms. Nous verrons?

Since the above was in type, we have seen a left of the strike the shore was in type, we have seen a left of the shore was in type, we have seen a left of the shore was in type, we have seen a left of the shore was in type, we have seen a left of the shore was in type, we have seen a left of the shore was in type, we have seen a left of the shore was in type, we have seen a left of the shore was in type, we have seen a left of the shore was in type, we have seen a left of the shore was in type, we have seen a left of the shore was in type, we have seen a left of the shore was in type, we have seen a left of the shore was in type, we have seen a left of the shore was in type.

Since the above was in type, we have seen a leter from Charleston, dated December 5, of which

the following is an extract:

There is a great deal of excitement in the city. in consequence of the mission and presence of the Hoar. His situation is very unpleasant, but I hope there may be no outbreak, and that he may be induced to leave. Negotiations to that effect are now property of the contract of the contra

going on! Another letter, of the 6th instant, says: We as derstand that Mr. Hoar has consented to leave Churleston, and will probably take passage is the Wilmington boat this afternoon.

This matter is indeed becoming serious:

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Foster has con non-entity,) partiality, and Herald of Fre traordinary is er, that it we spirit of mag nxious to act derly toward touching this in which I ex ionable lange vidence ther the wrong, a Quincy, in th dering a simil ly spirit, for the Herald w

called a speci cord, on the ment might t factory to all Herald migh e given to A ontracts.
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J. H. ELA.

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d, Benton, Carpenlish, Green, Huty, Patterson, Phytobinson, Rogers,
Wheaton.

irkpatrick, Wright, I, Jeremiah Brown

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Morris, Nes, Pol-wart, Yost.

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THE LIBERATOR

BOSTON:

PRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 13, 1844. The Herald of Freedom.

thave read the last number of the Herald of Free

with an astonishment which no language can debe, and with great sorrow of heart. Either I am sming, or a surprising change has taken place in he spirit of its long cherished editor and printer,regard to the anti-slavery movement, but as tes to some of their most faithful friends, in conion with the welfare of that spirited little sheet to is known to the readers of the Liberator, that as happy difficulty has for some time existed between Board of Managers of the New-Hampshire Anti ery Society and John R. French, the printer of Herald, -the former accusing Mr. French of vio his contracts, and assuming the right to do wit lerald, (the property of the Society,) what he es, as though it were absolutely his own, - and after treating their claims derisively, and them es personally with sovereign contempt. Deeply ng this variance, hoping that it would be ami settled without requiring any expression o ws on my part respecting its ments, and determined set with great circum-spection and deliberation in specimines, I waived all notice of it while the disa in the Herald continued to be of an unofficial acter, conducted by Mr. Foster on the one part, of Mr. French on the other; but when the Board ed their Address in the Herald of October 18th, the preceding page,) making grave and serious ges against Mr. French for mal-administration breach of contract, and marshalling a strong arf evidence to sustain them, - and when I any the accused, instead of manfully lunking those argus in the face, and attempting to disprove them counter testimony, shrunk from the investigation, appended to this official document nothing but the wing insulting remark, " We are sorry Stephen S der has come to this,' (thus treating the Board as a entity,) -I felt that anti-slavery fidelity and imtality, and a deep concern for the welfare of the ald of Freedom, required some notice of this exordinary issue from my pen. Still hoping, however, that it would be reconciled without delay, in pirit of magnanimity and brotherly kindness,-and sticus to act a truly mediatorial part, feeling very tenvioward the accused,-1 wrote a brief paragraph ching this matter, in the Liberator of the 8th ult. a which I expressed the conviction, in as unexcepenable language as I knew how to use, that, from the dence then before the public, Mr. French was in wrong, and the Board were in the right. Mr. Quincy, in the Standard, had anticipated me in rendering a similar verdict, expressed in the most friendspirit, for which he has ever since been treated in Herald with special contempt and personal hos-Conscious of the rectitude of their course, and de-

ous that the abolitionists of New-Hampshire should burste between them and Mr. French, the Board called a special meeting of the State Society at Concord, on the 29th ultimo, in the hope that an arrange ment might then and there be made, mutually satisactory to all parties; so that the publication of the Harald might be conducted on a surer basis, under the editorial care of Mr. Rogers, the printing still to be given to Mr. French, if he would agree to fulfil his

The meeting was held according to appointment and though it was not numerously attended, thou who were present were all strongly attached to the literald, and animated by a strong desire to effect a osciliation. Its official proceedings may be found n another page, to which the critical attention of the reader is invited. A committee was chosen by nom-of the Herald, and very kindly disposed towards Mr. French. Myself out of the question, I think at confidence ought to be, and will be placed in the ndness of their decision, as well known, intrepid, ligent and disinterested friends of our cause, no New-Hampshire, but also throughout the If the Herald has any ardent supporters in or out of the Granite State-if its able and beloves editor has any faithful friends in the world-if Mr rouch has any sincere well-wishers-they are the embers of the committee, whose names are append to the Report which is published with the proceed ngs. They had but one desire and one object, nameto ascertain, as far as a long, patient and rigid ex nation could elicit them, all the facts in the case roand con, without any respect of persons, in the pirit of inflexible justice, and apart from all extranes matters, whether personal or general. I testify hat they discharged the unpleasant task which devolved upon them, in a caudid and impartial manner -allowing the parties at issue to be heard at great ength, and to their entire patisfection, and forming ropinion upon tangible and solid evidence, de fived from official records and the Herald of Free dom I and not giving any head to rumors, partisan echrations, naked assertions, or gossip, on one side or the other. As chairman of the committee, I stood is the closest and most endearing relations to Mr Rogers, not only as an admirer of his brilliant genius. but as desply amitten with the qualities of his heart umstances had occurred to blend us together, and cause us to mingle ! like kindred drops, into one Among the host of my highly beloved friends in this bustry and on the other side of the Atlantic, there was no one for whom I cherished a warmer attach-

tying one, as every tender and reflecting mind must tendily perceive. The result to which the committee unanimously ame is given in their Report, in as guarded language tad in as catholic a spirit, as the circumstances could possibly warrant. It was the only result to which they could come, without disregarding the plainest vidence and the most indubitable facts; however much, as individuals, they might have wished it othtraise. With regard to the subscription list of the Herald, and the right to control its publication, they were united in the opinion, that these belonged to the State Society; and they were nearly unanimous in feciding that the press and types also were the proptry of the Society. On being interrogated, Mr French said he made no claim of ownership in any of these particulars; and yet he had taken upon him wif all the airs and responsibilities of an owner, and lifused to acknowledge the claim of the Society to my extent! And as for its Board of Managers, he ted treated them with lufty disdain, as two insignificant to be noticed !

acat than himself. Hence, my situation was a mos

It was with intense anxiety that I waited for the arlital of the Herald, of Friday last. A copy was not received until Monday noon. On opening it, what us my amazement on reading the following extraor dinary announcement, from the pen of Mr. French! The proceedings of the recent Convention with Mr. Garrison's Report, have been furnished us for publication. We have neither the room, (?) NOR THE DISPOSITION, to do anything of the kind.

l confess, I was almost disposed to doubt the evi frace of my own senses! And yet I could not be ninaken. There it stoud, 'in black and white,' conhrand by the absence of the proceedings alluded to. So, then, it has come to this-the New-Hampthire Anti-Slavery Society is denied the publication ofits official proceedings in the Herald of Freedom Tell it not in Charleston! publish it not in the streets of New-Orleans! Is this an exhibition of contions innocence? or is it not precisely the meaand cowardly manner in which they who are wilfully athe wrong always behave? What is there in ane organization' more contemptible, or more self-evident-

matter of the transferred Emuncipator, and the Amer- at the meeting : ican Anti-Slavery Society. The New-Hampshire abolitionists are not permitted to know, through the Herald of Freedom, what was said or done at the meeting of the State A. S. Society, in regard to a question deep interest and general solicitude; for the printer ' has not the disposition' to gratify them, or to comply with the request of the Society! Why, if it were true that the Society had become furiously pro-slaveand all other anti-slavery journals, still its proceedings 25 should not have been suppressed. Not even the Re- What more could have been done, in the spirit port of the committee of reference is given! A document, signed by such tried friends of the slave as Wendell Phillips, Edmund Quincy, Anne Warren ry assertion that has been or may be made, that the Weston, Parker Pillsbury, David Folsom, and James object is, to deprive Mr. French of his situation as Morrison, is denied a place in the Herald of Freedom! printer, and Mr. Rogers as editor of the Herald. And this is not to be afraid of the light! this is to con-

a very young man, but not too young to know that that, since March 27, 1841, they have both ceased to his intentions to suppress the proceedings of the State Society, nor sanctioned the act; for it would be a cr? No. Does Mr. French? NO! Do any other

particular, peculiarly culpable, is, that he consented tions and answers settle the controversy. to the choice of referees, and appeared before them to vindicate his conduct in the management of the Herald, it is an aid. He does not pretend that he was not treated nounced by Mr. French, is discontinued. He says weeks ago, conceding that the paper belonged to the valid against all others. Society, and now arguing against his own admission! Mr. Rogers also announces the discontinuance of Then he expressed a willingness to restore it when-This is the incoherency of self-will, roused to obsti- in accomplishing his fantastic design to destroy the

the committee, highly exceptionable.

Again he says - The question was nut, in all se-riousness, oy Chairman Garrison, as to the molives was indispensable that I should obtain their views on poration,' can do it ! the point suggested, in order to acquit him before the public of any wrong intentions, as far as practicable.

Not because there are not means to carry it on—not film. French did not consider his position a 'serious' because there are wanting faithful friends to rally aone, it only shows how great was his mistake.

man, with great self-conceit and insolence. He is al- self-will of its wayward printer, who hastily decrees therefore, Quincy '- Some response was made by Mister Ed- fusing to place its subscription list, with the press and mund Quiacy '- As he gave signs of drawing to a types, in the hands of the rightful proprietors, the close, Mister Edmund Quincy, &c. This is neither Board of Managers of the State Society! This is the smart nor severe, but low and vulgar; nor is it the sole difficulty-and how paltry it is! But we trust it first time it has been resorted to in the Hern'd.

strain :- Mr. Phillips followed me at length, in an ing auspices, and on a firm foundation. argument that, for legal toct and quibbling, done [did] very well.' Wendell Phillips a legal quibbler !

Mr. French says he told the committee, that he was ready to submit all his account-books to their inspection, and adds- They refused to examine the books; why, I did not learn.' He was expressly told why they declined making such an examinationfirst, on account of the amount of time it would require, and secondly, because that was not the main nuestion at issue. I am now inclined to doubt, if they had accepted his offer, whether he would have put the books into their hands; seeing that he promised to return the Herald to the N. H. Society as soon as they should call for it, and now has falsified his word.

He puts the following language into my mouth :-As the friends were leaving the room, Mr. Garrison called their attention to 'the strange fact, that N. P. Rogers was editing the Herald of Freedom, (:)-a man opposed to organizations, editing the paper of a auciety. At the time alluded to, I am quite positive that Mr. French was not in the room; but this is of that Mr. French was not in the room; but this is of no consequence. I utterly disclaim the language imputed to me, both in the form and spirit in which it is expressed. Since my friend Rogers has fult it to be preservation of any organization; and therefore that one of his duties to attack anti-slavery societies, caone of his duties to attack anti-stavery roctions, whatever is for postponing the anti-stavery move-pecially the N. H. Society, and to divert funds from ments to a more convenient season, either for religious their treasury, I have regarded it as a singular position (and is it not?) to be occupied by one editing a paper belonging to the State Society, and under its control,—

2. Resulted. That fablis is the control.—

2. Resulted. That fablis is the control. and as demonstrating the kind and magnanimous spirand as demonstrating the kind and magnanimous spir-it which actuates the Society toward the editor; and the present blood-comented government of the United

The clients of assorting the Report of the committee was intentionally 'staved off, and that 'the Continuous intentionally 'staved off, and the Continuous intentionally i vention only wanted the opportunity to vote the Report down. And he boastingly adds-'I told them,
SLAVEHOLDERS! Saturday evening, they didn't dare trust the abolitionextremely childish. The reason, (I am informed by Wendell Phillips, for I returned to Boston,) why no formal action was taken on the Report, beyond its ists present with a vote on its adoption'! All this is reception for discussion, was, a willingness to let it go forth simply as the judgment of the committee, out of special regard for the feelings of Mr. French, who Little, C. M. Burleigh, (as to the resolutions)-Parseems to be in a state of mind that disables him from ker Pillsbury, (on the particular position of the aboli discriminating between acts of personal kindness, and those of personal hostility. In my opinion, the Society could not, with strict propriety, either adopt or reject the Report. The parties at variance were rux SOCIETY persus Jons R. PRENCY. A committee was chosen to act as umpire between them, and therefore neither of them could properly take authoritative ac-tion upon its decision, as they were the parties inter-tee, censuring those colored freemen of the city, wh ested. To show the enimus by which the Society cast their ballots for a slaveholder at the recent pr

was actuated, and how groundless are the charges of dential election, and their employers for comp

ly culpable, than an act like this? It is an exact im- | personal pique made by Mr. French, I quote the foltution of the course pursued by Joshua Leavitt, in the lowing resolutions, which were ununimously adopted

Resolved, That this Society learns with great on faction, that the Board of Managers still remain in a mind they have hitherto been, and disposed to ctions the present individuals as editor and printer the Herald of Freedom; and that their only wish to put the printing of the paper on a sattled busis.

Resolved, That this Society urgently requests to Board of Managers to take all possible measures secure a positionager of the services of N.P. Res

secure a continuance of the services of N. P. Rog as editor of the Herald, and of J. R. French as pr ter; and to make such an arrangement with Mr as will secure him a liberal remuneration.

good will and personal friendship, by the Suciety

Of Mr. French's defence in the last number of the And this is not to be alread of the light; this did in the good sense and impartial judgment of the Herald, I have only room to say, that it is substangreat body of abolitionists in New-Hampshire and tially the same as he made before the committee; but elsewhere! this is to illustrate the superior freedom, they were convinced, by a full examination of all the courage and magnanimity of 'no organization'! this facts in the case, that it was inherently defective. is to prove that the printer of the Herald is in the Whatever was implied or intended by the transfer of right, and feels that he is in the right! Mr. French is the Herald, in 1839, to Chase and Crosby, it is certain Thrice is be armed who hath his quarrel just — have any claim upon either the subscription list or the and that a man becomes cowardly in proportion to his printing materials. To whom, then, does the paper, departure from the path of rectitude. I hope, with with its press and types, belong? Obviously, they ill my heart, that my friend Rogers was not aware of must have a positive and absolute owner or owners. stain on the brightness of his freedom-leving reputa- persons, busides the State Society? No! Then why tion, and an in peachment of his editorial candor and does Mr. French prosume to withhold from the Society what it claims as its own? Who has constituted him the guardian and controller of property which he What makes the conduct of Mr. French, in this acknowledges does not belong to him? These ques-

nounced by Mr. French, is discontinued. He sayskindly, considerately and impartially by them, and The FALSEHOOD and WICKEDNESS I have experi listened to until he had no more to say in his defence. enced for the last eighteen months, I have no desire Yet he refuses not only to abide by their decision, but further to encounter, especially none it is to be backed also to publish their Report as officially communicated for the Herald! Instead of laying it before his I declare that this language is to me wholly inexplireaders, and making such comments on it as he might cable, excepting that I know it is libellous on Mr. deem proper, he occupies several columns of the pa- Phillips and myself. Mr. French calls on the conper, parly with a distorted and somewhat contempt-ucus sketch of their proceedings, but mainly with shall be made of them! Their money was obtained statements to prove that the N. H Society has no for the purchase, in the name of the N. H. Society, legal or moral claim to the proprietorship of the Her- and in its behalf, and to that Society the press and ald-notwithstanding he said, a short time since, in its type belong; and though the bill of sale was made columns— Whenever the New-Hompshire A. S. So-eigty calls for ITS Herald of Freedom, it is at its edge, desire or intention, and cannot alter the animus service.' A beautiful piece of consistency! A few of their generous deed. The claim of the Society is

ever called for by the Society, (for he has persisted in read with unfeigned surprise and profound regret. treating its estimable Board of Managers as non-entis He is certainly a sick man, or he would not write in ties)-but now that the Society has made the demand, this manner. He says, strangely enough- Stephen he avows his determination to pay no heed to it! S. Foster has succeeded, by the aid of circumstances, nate resistance, and the hardihood of infatuation.

Alluding to the first sitting of the committee, Mr. Herald of Freedom.' Again—'All was going on well, French sneeringly says .- Some thirty minutes were when friend Stephen Foster rushes in upon our volunspent in settling solemn preliminaries, and then it teer press, like the spirit of Corporation broke loose was announced that the plaintiff might proceed. At from the tombs, and, with his grave-clothes of comthis leave. Foster, with an awfully solemn face and mitteeship wrapped about him, frightens away the sepulchral voice, attempted an argument, &c. As friends and supporters of the publisher, and disables for the 'solemn preliminaries' alluded to, they were him, and the Herald of Freedom perishes.' This is raised by Mr. French's special friends from Great an unaccountable hallucination of the mind-the ef-Falls; and it is hardly grateful, on his part, to taunt feet of a night-mare sitting heavily on the breastthem on that score! A very few minutes only, were a mental derangement of vision. Cannot my friend spent in their settlement. The caricature of Mr. Fos. Rogers perceive that he places the lowest possible ester is unworthy of comment. The manner and spirit timate on the good sense, courage, firmness, constan of the accused appeared to me, as I presume it did to cy, liberality and devotedness of the "friends and supporters' of the Herald, when he represents them as being terrified by Stephen Foster's apparition, and thus prevented from upholding their much level and that actuated French in his conduct touching this admired paper? Is not this the very error of the matter.' True, and a very necessary question it was; moon '? Who is this Stephen Poster, that he has for as the committee had decided against him on the suddenly grown so great as to scare lap-water aboliquestion of ownership of the Herald, and as the duty tionists out of their wits? The thing is impossible f preparing the Report was to devolve on myself, it Nor mortal man, nor roaring fiend, nor 'spirit of cor-

The Herald of Freedom is discontinued-but why round it-not because its editor is not duly apprecia-Edinuad Quincy is treated, by this erring young ted; but solely on account of the percerseness and its fate, and wantonly prevents its publication b will instantly be removed out of the way, and that the Wendell Phillips is alluded to in the following Herald of Freedom will again be started under cheer-

Ninth Annual Meeting of the Rhode-Island Anti-Slavery Society.

Was held in Providence, Nov. 20th, 21st and 22d Daniel Mitchell of Pawtucket, Chairman, Robert Adams, Secretary. A prayer was offered and a portion of the scriptures read.

George L. Clarke, Henry Clapp, Jr., Parker Pills ory, Wm. Adams, James N. Buffum, Samuel W Wheeler, Susan Sisson and Orpha Rose, were ap pointed a business committee.

The Report of the Corresponding and Recording Secretary was read and accepted. All persons present were invited to participate in the proceedings of the

The following resolutions were introduced by the

1. Resolved, That before any security can be given to human interests, there must be a recognition of hu man rights; that any sect or party, which talks of

2. Resolved, That fidelity to the anti-slavery cause it which actuates the Society toward the egitor; and no sentiment beyond this escaped from my lips on the occasion alluded to. Let the Report of the committee—let the columns of the Liberator—let my acts—let the ardor of my personal attachment, testify how I the ardor of my personal attachment, testify how I feel in regard to the continuance of my friend Rogers. The climax of assurance is reached by Mr. F. in in-which is essential to their peaceful deliverance.

After a few remarks by Parker Pillsbury, upon the

Dr. Peleg Clark, the President, presiding. This

EVENING SESSION Opened with a speech from H. Clapp, Jr.

them thus to do. They have been mislaid, and cannot be found. They were discussed by F. Douglass Adjourned to Thursday, 21st.

THURSDAY-MORNING SESSION.

felon's cult in Baltimore, and of Jonathan Walker in might spend weeks in this gallery, instead of hours a louthrome dungoon in Pensacola,—all of them for acts of humanity, as honorable to their natures as they were in accordance with the holiest and aubli
No man can look at it, and not be better in spirit mest doctrines of the New Testament, -- is an outrage it speaks such gentleness and symplicity to the heart on the laws of Almighty God, as well as the rights of A grizzly-faced Jew, looking out of a window, struck man, that ought to brand this nation as more inhuman me as an exhibition of the deadly hostility that he

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to call a public meeting, of the people of Providence and vi- fessed Christian artists, and many description cinity, to express the deep abhorrence that must be Jows by such anthors; but a Jow scarcely ever appears

Adjourned to half-past 2 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION. After a short debate between Ray Potter and H Clapp, Jr., Adin Ballou presented the following series Whereas, man-stealing is universally acknowledged

to be one of the most horrible sins against God and humanity : and whereas, slave-trading and slaveholding are obviously a deliberate perpetuation of manstealing: and whereas, any social compact among men which sanctions slave-trading and slaveholding is essentially as sinful and incomparably more dangeron to the moral welfare of mankind than the unsan ed practice of those crimes : and whereas, the Constitution of the United States is a social compact and political union of the people, which, while professing o aim at the establishment of justice and the security of human rights, nevertheless utters no condemnation of slave-trading and slaveholding, nor provides for their abolition, but explicitly authorised the foreign slave-trade for twenty years, tolerates the domestic slave-trade during the pleasure of the people therein of their slaves, guarantees the delivery of every fugitive slave to his pursuing master, pledges the whole ditionally to their oppressor, on pain of extermination: therefore.

Resolved, That any man who engages, by oath or reprovingly at me. affirmation, to support the Constitution of the United States, or who accepts any office under the same, requiring such oath or affirmation, or who votes in the ed to find at this place. There are three persons, t election of any such officer, or who approves of the whom I must apply, before I can get my general pas said Constitution as a righteous political compact, does thereby, however unconsciously, justify slavery and The first man compares my person, my face, color of the slave-trade, and makes himself an accessory to my eyes, my nose, fips, hair, complexion, height, &c the monstrous iniquity of man-stealing.

Resolved, That professed abolitionists, who swear or affirm to support the Constitution of the United States, or any State Constitution subordinate thereto, and mother man examines, and records somethingor who vote for any person to take office under the same, or who declare themselves ready to defend any such Constitution by force of arms, do thereby virtually renounce the first principles of genuine anti-shave-ry; and though sincerely zealous in denouncing slavery in words, necessarily endorse and uphold it in

Whereas, Jesus Christ taught and exemplified, as essential righteousness, that every man should love his neighbor as himself, and do unto others as he would that they should do unto him; all of which I became the subject of Ferdinand, and I cannot leave is denied, reversed and trampled under foot, by man-

nounce Christianity, deny their Lord in the presence nounce Christianity, deny their Lord in the presence quietly in a corner, awaiting the pleasure of the man of his enemies, and give their voice for his crucifixion, of office. Many persons are in attendance, from difin the sacrifice of his principles.

Parker Pillsbury addressed the meeting in reference to the following resolutions:

HOLDERS' should be the watchword of every abolitionist;-and whereas the three political parties continue to support that Union, by voting and holding going, how they came, and how they go, and where office under the government of the United States, they put up in the city, whom they have for company,

Adjourned to half-past 6 o'clock, P. M. EVENING SESSION.

lass, &c. FRIDAY, 22d-MORNING SYSSION. The following named persons were appointed officers for the ensuing year :

President-Peleg Clarke. Vice-Presidents-John Brown, Asa Fairbanks, Caleb Kelton, Charles Perry.

Recording and Corresponding Secretary-Amarane,

Treasurer-Martin Robinson. Auditor-Geo. L. Clarke.

Excestive Committee-Win. Chace, A. K. Janes, Asa Feirbanks, Thomas Davis, S. W. Wheeler, John L. Clarke, Mrs. David M. Foster, George L. Clarke, Daniel Mitchell, Wm. Adams, Susan Sisson, Wm. Aplin, Abby Burgess, Joseph Chace, Mrs. D B. Harris, S. S. Ashley.

The subject of funds was presented by George L.

Clarke, and considered by Pillsbury, Buffum, Doug-lass and others. Pludges and donations were taken through the day.

Mr. James Hazard spoke upon the Peterson rese

lutions-was sorry that any colored man would take such a course. These resolutions had been taken from the meeting by the mover.

Adjournment to half-past 2 o'clock, P. M. AFTERNOON SESSION.

Remarks were made by H. Clapp, Jr. upon the pro-Adjournment to half-past 6 o'clock.

EVENING SESSIOS.

The doctrine of ' No Union with Staveholders' was considered at some length by Parker Pillsbury. A reply was made by B. Arnold, Jr. 'Facts' as to the progress of the cause were stated by J. N. Buffum. An able speech was made by Henry Clapp, Jr. upon the greatness of the objects, means and results of the anti-slavery enterprise. After a few devultory remarks from several individuals, the meeting adjourn-

ROBERT ADAMS, Secretary pro tem. The Anti-Slavery Standard and the Herald of Preedom will confer a special favor by copying these

The length of the proceedings respecting the Hersld of Freedom has excluded much other important matter intended for our present number, and driven us into very close quarters.

Letters from Heny C. Wright. No. X. VIESRA, July 5, 1844. Imperial Picture Gallery.

I have been through all the rooms. The pictu Daniel Mitchell, presiding. The following resolutions were moved by Parker Pillsbury, and discussed
by F. Douglass and Kov. Mr. Brawster:

Resolved, That the imprisonment of the three
young men, Thompson, Work and Burr, in the State
Ponitentiary of Missouri, of Charles T. Terrey in a than the savages, more barbarous than the Algeriaes. ever existed on the part of professed Christians toward Jews. I have seen many pictures of Jews, by pro felt by every honest and philanthropic mind at so fear-ful a violation of every principle of humanity and just ways a Fagan, or a Shylock, or an Isaac of York. The professed Christians of Europe describe and paint Jews as the Puritans and slaveholders of America describe Indians and Nagroes-making them out to be fiends, to justify their treating them as such There is a picture of a Water Doctor, capitally exe cuted, but designed to caricature the water cure Some physicians, I opine, did that. There is a splendid painting, representing St. Ambrose denying the Emperer Theodosius admission into the Church because he was a man of blood-a singular reason that. Though a man's hands and garments drip with blood, this would not keep him out of my church But, in those days, ' men were Christians, and could not fight.' Now the creed of the Church is, 'The nore Christianity, the better prepared to fight-the

to be a hangmun and a soldier." This pieture gallery is in the Upper Belvidere, and rom this spot where I now am, I can overlook th whole city and suburbs. In front of the building is an extensive public garden, most beautifully laid out with walks and shrubbery, and open to the whol city. I see, now, the poor and sick, the prince and peasant walking in them, and sitting on the bonche interested, confers on slaveholders a monopoly of po-litical power in the government, equal to three-fifths other. The plants and flowers all exposed, but n one thinks of touching them. Eack and every one military power of the nation to suppress domestic in- seems equally interested to preserve them; and when surrections, and compels the slaves to submit uncon- I plucked a few rose leaves to preserve as memento in my journal, I felt the necessity of apologizing to poor woman who was near and saw me, and looke 1 o'clock, P. M. The General Police Office

Waiting to receive my passport, which I was direct

outer and more Christ-like the man, the better fitted

with the description given of me in the passport-an-he notes down in the record whatever the case de mands. Then I go to another deak in the same room I know not what, and then he sends me to anothe man in another room, who affixes the Imperial sealand thus my foreign passport is duly settled. But the work is not yet done. A domestic passport is necessary-fur I am like a slave in Louisiana, that can not go off his owner's plantation without a pass, lest he be taken up and whipped 30 lashes by the first white man that he meets. So I cannot leave the city of Vienna, having once entered it, without a pass from its master or owner. The moment I entered Vienna Resolved, That pro-slavery is anti-christianity, and that any person, or society of persons, professing to be christians, who make the city, at such a time, by such a conveyance, and for such a place-time time, by such a conveyance, and for such a place-time time, by such a conveyance and prace being all nounce Christianity, dany their lead to the conveyance and prace being all specified. without his consent, given by his agents. So I go t ferent parts of the world, on the same errand as ou selver, and some of them are being subjected to a se vere scrutiny. They are examined and cross-examin Resolved, That 'NO UNION WITH SLAVE- ed-and many searching, particular questions, as their age, place of birth, and residence-their occ &c. My passport was itself rather minute, and b d, That no abolitionist will vote in those few questions were put to me. I should advise an parties, nor be of any church, holding to discipline, traveller, whom there governmental agents see fit to

that does not make roting in those parties a disciplin- examine, to submit good naturedly, and answer any questions honestly and with atraightforward simplicity and sincerity. He will find his account in it. But though the ufficers are civil, the system is odious, and Prayer by Sophia S. Little. Meeting was addressed can be of one only in nations where men are governed on the Torrey and Walker resolutions, by Frederick and managed to death. This office, at this moment Douglass, J. N. Buffum, and Parker Pilisbury. The presents a comment on the passport system not ensity following persons were appointed a committee on sympathy meeting:—Wm. H. Brewster, S. S. Ward-Austria thinks of other nations. Here she shows her well, Samuel Allen, T. C. Jameson, and — Babcock. Upon the resolutions by him introduced in the
afternoon, Adin Ballou spoke at some length: after
which, remarks were offered by F. Douglass, S. W. Wheeler and A. M. Peterson. [Mr. P. attempted to people cannot be trusted to take care of themselves justify the colored people in voting for Henry Clay, They can see and converse with no one, except whet and offered a series of resolutions, consuring F. Doug- the government shall permit. No stranger can resi in Vienna, nor pass beyond its outer lines, withou permission from the powers. It is a mean and con comptible jealousy, and must give way before that Kin and brotherly and Christian love and sympathy, that are all-confiding, and that think no evil. But we not have our passport, and will depart.

1 o'clock. An Eating, or Dining House.
I am sitting by a table, in a large room, where the are many tables, spread out in a style suited to enter tain the market people. There are about fifty me and women, in their market dress, evidently most of them from the country, who came to the city with poultry, ment, vegetables, butter, &c. and they came here to dine. I came here to dine, because I wished to see this class of people at the dinner table,see and note their appearance and demeanor at the table, the place where men, in taverus, hotels and public enting houses, show themselves out. The are in groups of five or more, eating their dinners qui etly, and talking in a quiet way to one another, abo the crops, the quality and prices of the various arti cles which they have brought to sell, and the success with which they have met in their trade. A few them are from Hungary, two or three from the Tyrol, and some from up the Danube. But they are all ver quiet, and disposed to be kind one to another, excep at one tuble, in which group a man is talking loud earnest, dogmatic, thumping his fist upon the table and cocking his hat one side, looking defiance, an in opposition by Ray Potter, Benj. Arnold, Jr. and challenging contradiction. But none seem dispose Dr. Ingalls. to contradict him. The subject is the qualities and value of a horse. One would suppose he was a back woodeman of Kentucky, talking politics in a taver over whiskey toddy, did I not know that no man dare alfude to governmental affairs in such places in Austria. I took my dinner, boiled meat and black bread and a kind of pudding,—can scarce get a good potal in Austria—they are but little used—but cabbas and sour crout you can get in abundance. For in dinner I pard about ten cents. Food is very cheap and abundant for the great mass of the people. cloud of tobacco smoke new hangs over my head, and irritates my eyes, and exceedingly offends my nostrile But this is no worse here than in the most fashion ble hotels; yet I am compelled to quit the room.

5 o'clock, P. M. Valk's Garten (or People's Garden I will copy the following verbatim, as it is in my journal written on the spot as the scane was passing around me :

Came here to attend the annual festival of musi given by the Strauer Bend. Straue is the most cel

ebrated composer of waltzes and violin players of the age. His band is the best in Europe. An enclosure is made here by a slight fonce, two or three feet high, that will hold several (housand; in the centre of which is the station for the band; and admission into the enclosure about 6 cents. The Emperor, the princes, and the nobles of the empire, attend. the enclosure all the city can come, and see and hear se well as if they were inside; and it costs them only the trouble of coming and listening. Many thousands of men, women and children are now around on the outside, within 100 feet of the place where the band is to stand. The band is now coming in, followed by Strauss, who is welcomed by the throng. He tunes his violin. Now he begins to play, and the band accompanies him. The music is thrilling. I have heard music before in America and in England, but never any thing to equal this. Strouse throws his whole soul and body into his violin, and plays with his head, shoulders, arms, fingers, legs, feet, and whole body. He makes his instrument speak. It seems instinct with life. It breathes, speaks and lives in his hands. He is a mon of rather small stature, good figure, genteel, light, well made, lively and pleasing countenance, and open, black eves, and round, regular features. He is the lion of Vienna. Emperors, princes, priests and peasants, rich and poor, delight to honor him; and when he plays, every eye is fixed on him, as he stands on a conspi place and leads his band. His waltzes are the delight of Europe, and are known in America.

· Have just taken some strawberry ice-cream, some thin wafer-rolls of cake, and water, with an Aus trian and seven Prussians and Poles who sit near me-My companion, an American, who speaks German and English, is talling those around about the Water Cure and Graefenberg. The band has ceased for a few moments. My companion out-Yankees the Yankees in asking questions. Two Poles, fine, noble looking men, are listening to him with great interest. I am sitting by the table at which I have been eating, in the open air near the band. More than a hundred such tables are spread about in the open air, and at each are several men and women of the first rank in the city. They are eating, talking, smoking. Thousands, between the intervals of playing, are walking around. Strauss ascends his station—the band strikes up-all eating, smoking, talking, walking, in a moment cease, and every one is fixed in wrapped attention. Vienna has a passion for music. The air is cool and soft, and the sweet tones of the violin seem to float all around me. One's soul is enraptured by it. Probably 1500 gentlemen within the enclosure are smoking; and here and there they stand or sit, and coolly puff out their smoke into the face of some fashionable lady, who takes it coolly, as a part of her lot. But few instances of men and women sauntering together-but women two and two, and men two and two-yet in the same path.

'It is now 8 1-2 o'clock-sun just sitting and twi light appearing. It grows damp and chilly. The band still playing, and will play here till 11 or 12 o'clock at night. But I must to my bed and sleep."

Walker Meetings in Worcester County,

Mr. Moody will visit the following towns: W.Brookfield, Friday, Dec. 13. do. 14. Saturday, Monday, Worcester. do. 17. do. Tuesday, Northboro', - do. Berlin, Southborn' Thursday, do. 19. Upton, Friday, do. 20. Mendon. Saturday, do. 21. Milford. Monday, do. 23. Tuesday,

Dues Wanted.

The Publishing Committee of the Liberator again parnestly request all its patrons, who have not paid for the present volume, to forward the amount due pefore the close of the year.

They also give notice, that on the first of January. the paper will be discontinued to those subscribers who are in arrears for a longer time than one year.

Will some of our city subscribers, who happen to be in arrears, do us the favor to remember that the close of the year has almost arrived, and that we are anxious to receive the amount of their subscriptions before its expiration?

TPCHARLES SPEAR will deliver a lecture on Canital Punishment, in Rev. Mr. Stearne's church is Hingham on Sunday evening nest, at half past 6

ELEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS A. S. FAIR AT AMORY HALL.

We are happy to state that the prospects of the Fair have never been so bright and promising as they are the present season. We have had the privilege of helping to unpack the beautiful and valuable contributions of our unfaltering friends on the other side of the Atlantic, and our delight and satisfaction were unbounded. They have done a noble part. Let the friends at home come up to their full measure of philanthropy, and, remembering that less than a fortnight remains before the opening of the Fair, bend themselves to the completion of their delightful tack with unremitting diligence, unrivalled skill, and un-exampled liberality! More we would add, if we had room; but next week we shall give a full description

of the articles to be offered for sale.

Do something, each one of you. Be busy, busy, busy, and let the heart suggest, the head coutrive, and the hands execute the work to be done!

Improve the Time !

Less than a fortnight intervenes between this day and the day before Christmas, when the Fair is to open at AMORY HALL. Let the friends remember the refreshment table. No department is more profitable to the cause. Donations of cream, eggs, milk, hams, poultry, cakes, pies, coffee ready for use, bread, blanc-mange, ices-all kinds of fruit and confection ary-will be most welcome, Wreaths of the running pine, in abundance, will be

Donations of note and letter paper will be peculiar ly acceptable. Any paper-maker friendly to the cause, may hear, at the Liberator office, of a way in which the value of a donation of paper to the cause may be doubled in value.

Cabinet-makers wishing to aid the cause, are requested to consult with the committee, 39 Summertreet. Flowers, at the time of the Pair, will be very desirable. Friends in the country towns are informed that the Hall will be roady for their reception on the afternoon of the 23d Dec. while the morning of the 24th, before 9 o'clock, will be in season for their arrival. Every exertion will be made to accommodate such as have no friends residing in town, and they are requested to give notice of their intention to M. W. CHAPMAN.

ADELPHIC UNION LIBRARY ASSOCIATION The Lecture at the Tremont Chapel on Tuesday evening, Dec. 10th, will be delivered by Dr. WALTER CHANNING. Subject-Education. To commence precisely at 7 1-2 o'clock.

CHAS. A. BATTISTE, Se

LECTURES BY FREDERICK DOUGLASS. FARDERICK DOCULASS, by invitation of the Ladies Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture in Portsmouth, N. H. on the svening of the 21st December. Also on the next day, (Sunday,) at times and places, of which due notice will be given.

MARRIED—In this city, on the 4th instant, the Rev. Mr. Streeter, Mr. George B. Ames to I Almira Freeman.

DIED-In this city, 6th instant, Mr. Charles A

Follower from day to day :-

a way as to pre-erence, it is to be t hattle with our usetts persists in, will be war be-Jaion. It is likely ted thus to strike defiance of those akes a direct ag-sel it by force of pel it by force have seen a let-

ment in the city presence of Mr.
asant, but I hope
at he may be inint effect are now , says: We un

ke passage in the erious!

L. Lalad

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POETRY.

For the Liberator OHIO PHALANX ODE. N. B. This association is located seven miles 5 W. of Wheeling, Va. on a farm of 2300 acres. Tunz- Hail, Columbia.

Hail! Obio Phalanz, bail! Great association, hail! Who from the ills of common life, Who from the broils of party strife, Have come together to unite Our labors, and secure our right,-All our just and equal claim To common wealth and common fame, All the blessings nature sends, All the rest that toil demands, All the inventions of mankind; To all th' avails of steam and wind, And water pow'r, and brutal force, And light, on vegetation's course.

Fellow-men, from ev'ry State, Help us on-our cause is great : Come, and join us with your means, To till the corn, and hoe the beans ; Come, bring along your farming tools, Your wife, and children for the schools; Your each in purse, your stock in trade, Your horses, cattle, and your spade; Beds and furniture enough To fill a room or so with stuff. Great advantages are gain'd by Those economies we use; Most of which are not attain'd by Sep'rate familier, diffuse.

Mechanics, all, of ev'ry kind, Here's something to ungage your mind: Come, bakers, cobblers, barbers too, And tailors, we want some of you. Specific ratios we award To labor, be it slack, or hard; Perform'd with skill or care, or when The kind is irksome; thus, we then Do ample justice by account, According to the full amount, In multiplying by the lours Us'd to display the various pow'rs Of each and ev'ry member, who Performs the proper work to do.

The gentleman, the lazy Turk, Or he who may not fove to work, Must bring the rhino, and defrays His keeping while with to he stays. The market made for our produce By his consumption and his use Of ev'ry thing we have to sell, Answers our intent as well As if we sent our goods abroad, By railway, river, or by road. Every widow, far and near, Can board with us much better here. For the same sum that's paid in town, And yearly save a must and gown.

The land that we've selected out, Will raise good corn in plenty, stout; Yields fifty to the acre sure, With usual toil, without manure; And sweet potatoes, rye and wheat, With ev'ry thing that's nice to eat, Are grown on our domain in great Perfection, quantity and state. The finest springs of water flow From all the hills both high and low, The quality of which compares With any that we've drunk for years; The water of our wells is sweet, Is wholesome, cold, and sparkles neat.

On our big domain are found Here, above-there, under ground-Parcels of the best cement, Large quarries of the grainy flint, Or yellow sandstone, that may be Wrought into form so easily. Limestone in sits ; spots of sand ; Heavy timber's on the Veins of coal bituminous, Clay for brick aluminous. Great Ohio river washes Our east boundary, that stretches More than two miles on the way, Where steamboats pass, and engines play.

The finest climate on the earth, To our gratifude gives birth : And the purest atmosphere Envelopes us throughout the year Consumption, asthma, lung complaints, Here meet with wholesome, mild restraints; Fever, ague, such like ills, Never swell our doctors' bills; Gnats, mosquitoes, or their train, Don't reside on our domain. Balmont county stands, confess'd, As good as any in the West; The country round us, very fine,

VII.

Manufacturers around, Let wonomy abound : The western States afford a mark For all the product of your art; Where can you find so good a seat Between th' extremes of cold and heat? Latitude forty degrees, Truly cannot fail to please; Freight is also very cheap On the river, while it's deep. Ev'ry factory should stand Upon the very best of land ; The pow'r of steam, that coal creates, The cost of many goods abates.

Great advantages combine

Look, look, ye men of wealth, Toil's conducive to your health; Our garden's beautifully plann'd, The tools are ready at your hand; The time that's used when at your toil, Will not a jot of pleasure speil; Your health and vigor will improve, Your work will be the kind you love; And while the work goes bravely on, Fears and fidgets off will run. The capital that you see fit T' invest here, will fair income get : The value of the fund will rise, As each new laborer comes and buys.

Friends of humanity, Help from insenity Consider now the mischief made By speculation, evil trade, And all the tricks of commerce, that Enhance the price of things we eat. Forestalling seems to be the cause Of woe, the' nurtur'd by our laws; While labor sighs and groans in fear Of competition ev'ry year. Nurture, then, the working man, Encourage him whene'er you can; Nor take advantage of his case, But put him in a proper place.

> Workingman, and those who pay Interest from day to day :-

Usury, at six per centum, Was forbid on money lent from Jew to Jew; while Gentiles were Emburden'd thus from year to year:

Yet this burden's very small, Scarcely any thing at all, When compar'd to what is borne From forestalling land and corn: Fourier's system will relieve you From the latter, greater curse; And the former should not grieve you, When it serves to fill your purte.

Friends of morelity; Favor equality! Can men suspect that crime will thrive Within a rich fraternal bive, Where ev'ry want is well supplied, And all the organs gratified? Necessity makes men invent, Frequently with good intent;

Often breaking moral rule, Sometimes acting like a fool. We engage to one another, Child and mother, sister, brother, To support them, wick or sane, While they do with us remain

Faith, hope, and charity, Justice and sincerity,
All the christian virtues hallow'd By mankind ov'ry age, Are by our pious brethren valued, As they human griefs assuage. Ministers of every secty (Preaching gratis,) we protect: Sunday's kept as holy day,

When we do not work or play. Children will have good instruction In the best, most useful arts, The proper method of induction Will develope all their parts.

Sons of melody, draw near, Listen to our music here! Hark to sounds that seem to come From depths of forest trees; the hum Of groups, who course thro' winding ways To pleasant arbors in the maze! Soothing chords of flute and lyre, Chanting by the sacred choir, Songs of love; and then within Is heard th' harmonious violin.

Inviting strangers to advance; All, who have music in their soul, Associate, and sign the roll! Charlestown, Mass. Nov. 25, 1844. The writer of the ode has resided four months with the association, and may be found at the corner of

Now begins the social dance,

NON-RESISTANCE.

Theoreatic Conference. To the Editor of the Liberator :

In obedience to a call before issued, the Theocratic Conference met at Lairdsville, Nov. 15, 1844. Isaac Seymour, of Westmoreland, was called to the chair," and Alexander Wilder appointed Secretary. On motion, John B. Foot and Merritt Munson were appointed a committee to report resolutions. The Secretary man governments and institutions; that all political

TO THE SAINTS OF GOD, AND RECEIVERS OF THE GOSPEL OF HOLINESS: GREETING.

The object of this meating is to communicate with each other with respect to the Government of Gov in the earth—and to wait upon Him for more light upon the subject—that we may be enabled to co-operate with Rim in the furtherance of his designs. We believe that the time is at hand when the kingdoms of this world shall be overthrown—when violence, strife and oppression shall forever cease—that the authority of the God of heaven is about to be acknowledged in the earth—and the kingdom under the whole heaven, are to be given to the waints of the Most High.

Ada Ballon of Honedale visited one city on the

erefore it seems good to us to invite the Holiness and Love-who can come up in the power and authority of the Holy Spirit, are carnestly solicit-

JOHN B. FOOT, CHA'S LOVETT, ALEXANDER WILDER, WM. S. HATCH, DAVID A. WARREN, DAVID WILDER.

Westmoreland, October 30, 1844. J. B. Foot then read the 60th chapter of Isaiah; after which followed a senson of prayer and mutual conference. The evening session was also spent in a

Taylor of Albany, followed by prayer from J. B. Foot and A. Wilder. The Chair then called for resolutions, which were reported from each of the committees separately, and laid upon the table. After some preliminary movements, it was moved by David A. ian missionaries will yet be heard on hill and in dale.

Warren, of Perora, that the third resolution, proposed God will not utterly forsake us; the spirit of Jesus by J. B. Foot, be taken up, and the motion was adopt- will yet take possession of the hearts of the professor ed. The discursion which followed, lasted till the

In the afternoon, it was moved by Samuel S. Gibbs that the Conference adopt the four resolutions report ed by J. B. Foot.

1. Resolved. That the time has come for the stor cut from the mountain to break in pieces the kingdome of the earth

2. Resolved, That Jesus Christ now claims the im-

4. Resolved, That, in the kingdom of God, the

are under its control. After some discussion, these resolutions were adopt-

David Wither then moved the following resolution Resolved, That a committee be appointed to report a Declaration, explaining our position in relation to the governments of this world.

This resolution was adopted, and David Wilde appointed to serve as committee The Conference then adjourned, to meet at 10 o'. clock Sunday morning.

SURDAY, Nov. 17. The foremon session was opened by a hyenn from James Taylor, and the meeting spent in prayer and singing, &c. In the afternoon, after remarks from A. Wilder and J. B. Foot, David Wilder reported a Declaration of Independence from the nations of the earth, which was adopted, D. Judson in the negative. Paul Hammond, Otis Sanford, Samuel K. Avery, and Leverett Seymour declined voting. The Conference then adjourned.

ISAAC SEYMOUR, Chairman.

ALEXANDER WILDER, Sec'ry.

*There were objections made by one or two, as the expediency of appointing a Moderator.

Declaration of Independence. As in the course of events, it has become nec for a people to disclaim all allegiance to the gov-

ernments of men, and acknowledge feelty to God me, it is proper that the reasons for such a course of conduct should be proclaimed to the world.

We hold these truths to be paramount: That the government of the universe belongs of right to God government of the universe beings of the himself; and that a hearty submission to his reign will secure, to every subject, life, liberty, and happiness: that, to accomplish this, God sent his Son Jesus Christ into the world, with the gospel of the kingdom of heaven, and confirmed his mission by th power of the Holy Spirit in turning men from darkess to light, and from the power of Satan to God Worldly prudence may dictate, perhaps, that the present human governments and religious institution should not be abandoned for bight and transient rea sons. But when a long train of abuses and usurpa-tions, pursuing invariably the same course, evinces s design, to banish righteousness, and to fill the earth with impiety, violence, strife and oppression-in short to perpetuate the reign of the devil, it is the right of the people, it is their duty, to throw off such governments, and to return to the pesceable reign of the Most High. Such has been the sufferance of the Theographic Christian Church; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to withdraw from all present systems of government. The histories of all human dominions are histories of repeated abominations and usurpations. To prove this, let facts be exhibited to a candid and reflecting world.

They have refused to bow before the sovereignty

They have made and approved of laws which col fict with the teachings of Jesus Christ. For instance they require their subjects to swear in the courts justice; to hold themselves in readiness to serve in their armies, and to do violence to their fellow-men when commanded; and to do many other things for bidden in the gospel.

They have monopolized the soil-compelled the poor to labor for the benefit of the rich, and exposed them to all the evils of poverty and wretchedness. And many of them have even gone so far as to autho rize the enslavement of men, and even the sale of

them, as articles of property.

They have compelled all, whether poor or rich, by unjust and burdensome laws, to support swarms of police officers, who generally care little for any thing

except their own personal aggrandizement.

In short, under their administration, the earth has become a field of blood; violence and oppression are in its very midst; and so prevalent is iniquity, that the authority of God is cast off and laughed to corn. Governments whose characters are thus marked by every act which may define unrighteousness are unworthy to be sustained by a holy people. Nor has God been wanting in attention to his rebel

ous subjects. He has warned them, from time to ime, not to disregard his rightful authority. He has sent them prophets and spostles, and likewise his own Son, to proclaim his rights, and entreat them to submit to the reign of heaven. But they have been deaf to all these calls and warnings. They persecuted and slew his messengers, and even crucified his son Jesus Christ. We must therefore acquiesce in the necessity of an eternal separation from these institutions, and abor for their overthrow.

WE, therefore, receivers of the gospel of holiness in Conference assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions do declare, that all true believers are, and of right ought to be, free citizens of the kingdom of heaven, and that they are absolved from allegiance to all huand religious connexion between them and there various dominions is, and ought to be, totally dissolved : that, as children of God, they have full right to asse Beloved—We take this opportunity to give you notice of a Theoremic Conference, to be held at the Baptist meeting house in Lairdaville, near Clinton, Oneida Co., commencing on Friday, the 15th of No. vember next, at 1 o'clock. P. M. and to continue two or three days.

The object of this meeting is to communicate with the divine of God may of right do. And for a support of this Declaration, with a firm confidence in the direction and guidance of the Holy Spirit, we pledge to God ourselves—our lives—our all. pledge to God ourselves-our lives-oun ALL

Adın Ballou, of Hopedale, visited our city on the ALL, 16th ult. On the 17th, Sunday, in the morning, he (Freewill Baptist) Church. In the afternoon and evening, in the Fountain-street Church, (Wesleyan Methodists,) large audiences were collected; and I am happy to say, that good has been done to promote pro ical Christianity. The evening discourse was a prac tical application of the principles of Jesus to human governments. Arrangements were made for discourse rom him on Monday and Tuesday evenings, 18th and 19th, in the Richmondest. (Orthodox) church vestry and the Christian Baptist; but bro. Bullou was und obligation to return on Monday, to attend a funeral at Medway. I feel thankful for the perfect freedom with which these privileges were granted; and especially to Elder M'Kenzie and Brewster, pastors of th churches, who so very kindly waived their own ser vices for bro Ballou. Truth, even here, Christian truth, will yet be preached, loved and practised amon us. Rhode-Island is truly missionary ground; Christian missionaries will yet be heard on hill and in dale

bless our little State The Armories and Arsenals (numbers of them which have been built in our State during the last two years, it is devoutly to be wished may be used for bet or purposes than those for which they were designed the people, it is to be hoped, will see their errors; and above all, that enormous one, that we may do a little evil, to promote or secure a greater good; or, in the 2. Resolved, That as the saints are joint heirs with

Jesus Christ, they should at once assert their rights—
renounce allegiance to all human dominions, and take

if O'Conneil's principle had been in their hearts, language of one of the texts by friend Bullou, 'Let us that no political reform is worth the shedding of drop of blood, all would have presed off well; but Church and the State are one and the same ; and that they thought differently, and much suffering has been all matters usually distinguished as civil and religious, the consequence. Violence begets violence, the world over, as love begen love; and until men, who profess to be governed by the principles of Jesus Christ, prac ed by an AMEN. No-Daniel Judson. Paul Hammer tise upon them, just such a state of things as has, and mond of Utica, and Otis Sanford of Clinton, declined does now exist in this State, will continue. Let the clergy and the professors of Christ's religion see to it that they are doing their Muster's business, and not . . . 8. W. . W. the business of politicians. Providence, R. 1. Dec. 2, 1844.

Wayland on Moral Duties.

South Abineton, Nov. 25th, 1844. WN. LLOYD GARRISON: DEAR SIR-You have probably seen the dis ow going on, through the columns of the Christian Reflector, between the Rev. Richard Fuller, D. D. of Reflect South Carolina, and the Rev. Dr. Wayland, of Brown University, R. I .- the former advocating the divine right of slavery, and the latter attempting to prove his positions not in accordance with the teachings of Christ. My object, in this cummunication, is to call your attention, and that of your numerous readers, to the following extract. It is from the last letter of Dr. Wayland, and takes precisely the same ground as the taken by yourself, H. C. Wright, Wendell Phillips Adin Ballou, and others, that we have have no righ to delegate to others a right which we do not, as is dividuals, possess-or, in other words, a com of men cannot change the moral character of an act binding the same on communities, corporations, &c.

Now I cannot see that this in any respect changes

which the society binds itself to uphold and render perpetual.

The Scriptures frequently allude to the fact, that wrong done by law, that is by society, is amenable to the same retribution as wrong done by the individual. Thus, Psalm 94: 20—23. 'Shall the throne of iniquity have fellowship with them, which frame mischief by a law, and gather themselves together against the soul of the righteons, and condemn the innocent blood? But the Lord is my defence; and my God is the rock of my refuge. And he shall bring upon them their own iniquity, and shall cut them off in their own wickedness; yea, the Lord our God shall cut them off.' So also Isaiah 10: 1—4.

'Wo unto them that decree unrighteous decrees, and 'The Non-Resistant.' 'Wo unto them that decree unrighteous decrees, and that write grievousness which they have prescribed; to turn aside the needy from judgment, and to take away the right from the poor of my people, that wildows may be their prey, and that they may rob the fatherless! And what will ye do in the day of visticine and in the desclation, which shall come from the provided in the desclation, which shall come from the provided in the desclation which shall come from the provided in the desclation which shall come from the provided in the desclation which shall come from the waveful and the provided in the desclation which shall come from the previous from the twe-England Non-time that which shall be a provided to the provided Non-time that which shall come from the twe-England Non-time that which shall be previously to the provided Non-time that which shall be provided to the provided Non-time that which shall be provided to the provided Non-time that which shall be provided to the provided Non-time that which shall be provided to the provided Non-time that which shall be provided to the provided Non-time that the prov

It will here be perceived, that the doctrine estab-It will here be perceived, that the doctrine estab-lished by Dr. Wayland is, that the moral precepts of the gospel are alike binding on individuals and com-munities—that a combination of men in no manner affects the moral character of an act, which is in itself einful. A most glorious ductrine-and one for the advocacy of which, you, my dear sir, and your co-adjutors, have been denounced as enthusiasts, of the worst kind, disorganizers, infidels, &c. &c. Dr. Wayland tells his friend Fuller, that he is sub

ject to the divine command, and is bound to obey it,

corporately as well as individually- Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself'; and in case he fails to do it in a corporate capacity, 'he is acting at variance with the relations, existing between us as creatures of God. Now, this doctrine is no less true when applied to other precepts and teachings of Christ, than it is when applied to the one quoted by Dr. Wayland. Take, for instance, the precept, 'Thou shalt not kill'-' Love your enemies'-'Forgive those who trespass against '- Vengeance is mine, I will repay, saith the Lord; therefore, if thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink'- Brethren, avenge not yourselves, but rather give place unto wrath'- 'If ye good to them that do good to you, what reward have ye?—Acc. Acc. Speaking of governments, the apostle stys—'They are ordained of God,' (that is, providentially, in the same sense that Pharaoh is said to nave occasionate to perform action for the doing of which he was afterwards severely punished,)' and they that resist them, shall receive to themselves damnation'! A most solemn consideration. Now, we are all of us subject, individually, to obey these precepts; they are solemnly binding upon us. Can we, then, delegate to a body corporate, the right to take life—to slay, kill and destroy—to resist the 'powers that be'—to take vengeance into their own hands? Certainly not, according to the area. own hands? Certainly not, according to the argument of Dr. Wayland; and it is a true position. If I have not the moral right, as an individual, to disobey the divine precept, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself,' I turnips, but ordered a change to positioes, and it died turnips, but ordered a change to positioes, and it died turnips, but ordered a change to positioes, and it died turnips, but ordered a change to positioes, and it died turnips, but ordered a change to positioes, and it died turnips, but ordered a change to positioes. hands? Certainly not, according to the argumember of a body corporate. In advocating this doctrine against the arguments of the southern slaveholders, that they hold their slaves from the divine right be properly, therefore they are properly; Dr. Wayland's argument is conclusive and scriptural. How then, as an individual, can I take part in a body corporate, who take vengeance into their own hands, and, instead of forgiving and feeding their enemies, imprison, kill, slay and destroy them? But, says one, governments are 'ordained of God.' So they are, in a providential sense, but not in a moral. That government, that acts contrary to the principle, 'bove the neighbor as thyself,' referred to, and condemned of government, or because the law declares them to thy neighbor as thyself,' referred to, and condemned Wayland, was as much ordained of God as governments must fall; for there is not one of them, based or administered on the teachings and precepts resistants worthy of the name. Yours, truly, of Christ.

From the Non-Resistant. Friends of Non-Resistance.

Here is the Non-Resistant, again—No. I of the new series. Are you glad to see it resumed? Are you willing to support it? Will you be subscribers for it? and will you contribute a reasonable portion of your pecuniary, intellectual and moral means to bring it before the public?

The New-England Non-Resistance Society, at its

Here is the Non-Resistant, again-No. 1 of the

to bring it before the public?

The New-England Non-Resistance Society, at its recent annual meeting, recommended its resumption, and confided its superintendence to me. In pursuance of the instructions of the Society, you are presented with this specimen number. It will be sent to such of the former subscribers as I have reason to suppose will be glad to receive it, and whose whereabouts can be secretained. It will also be sent to other friends not on the old subscription list. Persons disposed to become regular subscribers, will return it by mail to this place. Persons disposed to become regular subscribers, will forward their names through their Postmaster, specifying their address and the number of copies they are ready to be responsible for. Any friends who would be glad to act as agents for the publication, without hope of pecuniary reward at present, are desired to signify the same immediately. Bela Marsin, 25 Cornhill, Boston, and Samuei W. Wheeler, Broad street, Providence, R. I. have altered offered their services, and are hereby authorized to receive also providence, R. I. have altered with vigor and regularity. It will be managed with the strictest economy, and continued if possible. If, unhappily, our professed friends should evince so little interest in the matter as to render individual sacrifice excessive, the work will rolly, and the cause receive a new and glorious impulse. As to the general character of the publication, I deem it the general character of the publication, I deem it the general character of the publication, I deem it the general character of the publication, I deem it the general character of the publication, I deem it the general character of the publication, I deem it the general character of the publication, I deem it the general character of the publication, I deem is not anticipated. The friends will rally, and the cause receive a new and glorious impulse. As to the general character of the publication, I deem it unnecessary to particularize. It will be the advocate of the principles and practice of Non-Resistance as taught and exemplified by Jeans Christ. It will oppose and reproduct, with uncompromising fidelity, all inflictions of injury by man on man—whether by individuals, communities, states, or nations; whether aggressive or defensive; whether under pretence of punishing, redressing or proventing injury;

I will offer but one more supposition. Suppose that any number, for instance one half of the families in our neighborhood, should agree to treat the other half in the manner that I have described. Suppose we should by law enact that the weaker half should be slaves, that we would exercise over them the authority of masters, prohibit by law their instruction, and concert among ouzelves means for holding them permanently in their present situation. In what manner would this alter the moral aspect of the case?

A law in this case is merely a determination of one party, in which all unite, to hold the other party in bondage; and a compact by which the whole party bind themselves to assist every individual of themselves to subdue all resistance from the other party, and guaranteeing to each other that exercise of this power over the weaker party which they now possess.

Now I cannot see that this is any respect changes.

New Heraldry.

New Heraldry.

Now I cannot see that this is any respect changes the nature of the parties. They remain, as before, human beings, possessing the same intellectual and moral nature, holding the same relations to each other and to God, and still under the same unchangeable law, 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.' By the act of holding a man in bondage, this law is violated. Wrong is done, moral evil is committed. In the former case, it was done by the individual; now it is done by the individual and the society. Before, the individual was responsible only for his sown wrong; now he is responsible both for his own, and also, as a member of society, for all the wrong which the society binds itself to uphold and render perpetual.

The Scriptures frequently allude to the fact, that

fatherless! And what will ye do in the day of visitation, and in the desolation which shall come from afar? to whom will ye flee for help? and where will ye leave your glory? Without me, they shall bow down under the prisoners, and they shall fall under the slain. For all this his anger is not turned away, but his hand is stretched out still.' Besides, persecution for the sake of religious opinion, is always perpetrated by law; but this in no manner affects its moral character.

It will here be perceived, that the doctrine established in the sake of religious opinion is always since the most contentious, dogmatical, quarrelsome people we ever knew. The weapons of their warfare, they assure us, are not carnal—and if backbiting, ander, falsehood, and vituperation, are spiritual, rather than carnal weapons, they are probably right. They claim to be 'non-resistants,' because they do not smite with the fist, or slay with the sword—yet 'they have sharpened their tongues like a serpent: direct antagonism to the doctrines of peace. In this labor, we shall cordially wish him great success.

Presidential Election Settled

Elay Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Maryland, North Carolina

Maine, Maine,
New-Hampshire,
New-York,
Pennsylvania,
Virginia,
South Carolina,
Georgia,
Michigan,
Indiana,
Illinois,
Mississippi. 11 12 13 Mississippi, Missouri, Louisiana, 105 Arkansas, Mississip

170

Diseased Potatoes .- The N. E. Farmer

From Monte Video,-In a late Rio Janeiro paper by Dr. Wayland, was as much ordained of God as any other government. What says the apostle? The powers that be, are the ones ordained. But, says the objector, it was a righteous government that is ordained, and not the abuse of it. Ah: then all governments must fall; for there is not one of them, based or administered on the teachings and precepts

Down with the Rates of Postage.—The New-Hamp-shire House of Representatives has passed a resolu-tion, nem. con. requesting their representatives in Con-gress, and instructing their Senators, 'to use their ex-ertions to reduce the present exerbitant rates of post-

The New-Haven Palladium says :- The Quit The New-Haven Palladium says:— The Com-nipinc Hotel, (lately called the City Hotel,) situated opposite the Tontine, corner of Church and Court sts. and facing the Public Square, took fire this morning at about 1 1-2 o'clock, and was totally destroyed, with nearly all the furniture.

Rev. George B. Cheever, now in Europe, has been engaged as editor of the New-York Evangelist, and will, it is said, devote himself exclusively to the paper, on his return.

At a Democratic colebration at Louleville, Ky. on Thursday last, six persons were seriously injured by the bursting of a cannon.

whether by Lynch Law, Custom Law, Common Law,
Btatute Law, or Constitutional Law; whether in
the name of Church or State. It will be open to
inquiries, objections and arguments from decent opGovernor for his apprehension.

PROSPECTUS. A new Paper, to be published weekly during the next session of the Massachusetts Legislature, in thirteen numbers, to be entitled

THE HANGMAN.

THE subscriber proposes to publish a weekly particularly to be contained in thirteen number only, during the session of the next Legislation only, during the session of the next Legislation on the session of the next Legislation on the session of the next Legislation on the session of the s ment would no longer disgrace our statutes.

Notwithstanding the numerous publications of the day, there is no one expressly devoted to this interesting subject. Having collected a great variety of tate and anucdotes in rending and travelling, the subscribe feels that he could do much towards enlightening the public mind on the punishment of Death. Many interesting facts will be given, relating to the value of prisons in this country and in Europe.

THE HANGMAN will be published in foils ize, at the low price of 25 cents for the whole 13 numbers. The first number will be published early in December, Names may be forwarded to the subscriber, or to 25 Cornhill, Boston.

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Address CHARLES SPEAR, 24 London-street

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address, four dellars; ten copies, eight dellars; toy-five copies, twelve dellars, &c. BELA MARSI,
Agent. 25 Cornhill, where subscriptions may be for.
Nov. 22

TEETH-TEETH!

DR. PERKINS, SURGEON DENTIST, WOULD inform his friends and the public that a has removed to No. 3 WINTER-STREET, corner of Washington-street, where he will be happed to attend to the calls of those who may favor he to attend to the cause of those who may favor him with their patronage. Dr. P. would call the attention of those requiring ARTIFICIAL TEETH to his mode of inserting them on GOLD PLATE and PALADIUM, upon the principle of ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE (with or without false gume,) and then PRESSURE (with or without laise gume,) and then by doing away with the use of springs and class which are very liable to injure the natural teeth. It would also ask attention to his new method of filling carious teeth that acke, or that have their nerves expose carious teeth that ache, or that have their zeroes exposed. Those suffering from that excruciating pain (red ache) can be relieved in a few minutes, and then has their teeth filled and made useful for years. Dr. would remark to those in want of eyeh operation the fether will see the result of the second remark to those in want of eyeh operation the if they will call upon him he will explain to them his mode of filling such teeth, and also refer them to man of his patrons who have been benefitted by his more

of practice,
Particular attention paid to FILLING TEETH Particular attention paid to FILLING TEETH partially decayed, so as to be firm and serviceshis during life, and also to the extracting of dead Tests and stomps, which by their constant irritation and deleterions effects upon the constitution, produce many diseases and nervous affections, such as Dispessia, Tic Doloreux, Headache, &c. &c. All branches of the profession oftended to, and at the shortest setting.

tice.

Dr. P. having had several years experience his profession, and having reduced his charges from 25 to 50 per cent. feels confident of giving entire win faction to those who may favor him with a call. To those unacquainted with him prefessionally the bet of references will be given. A liberal deduction of references will be given. A liber made to those in moderate circumstances.

DR. B. T. PRESCOTT.

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DR. PRESCOTT would inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues to perform all the necessary operations on the Teeth, both for their beauty and preservation. Particular attention and to cleans in a second thereby arresting the progress of decay, and render ing them useful for many years.

Mineral teeth of superior quality inserted on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. Having furnished his apartments with gu

lights, Dr. Prescott is enabled to attend to tions in Dentistry in the evening. All operation, both in filling and inserting Teeth, warranted to give complete satisfaction. Orders from the country promptly answered.

Gm May 31.

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BREATH-WARMING INSTRUMENTS.

ufactured under his immediate direction, and imports others from England. The experience of fix years has more than confirmed the anticipations he had formed from the philosophical construction of his instruments. They are eminently useful in all mi-monary complaints where exposure to cold atte-phere produces avil consequences. During the pat-winter, several healthy persons have used them with winter, several healthy persons have used lines are exceeding comfort when travelling in very celd weather, and without any subsequent injury to them-selves. The instruments may be procured at 3 Kington-street, at his agent's. Theodore Metcalfs, Tremont-street, and at several of the Druggst stores of this city and of the country.

H. I. BOWDITCH, M.D.

Boston, Oct. 12, 1844.

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